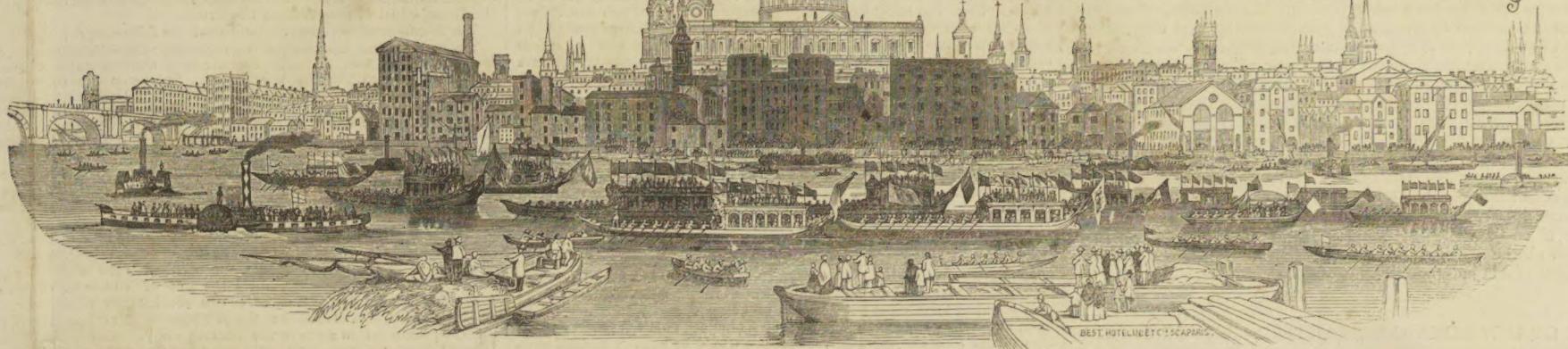


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEMESIS



No. 632.—VOL. XXIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

THE Emperor of Russia has taken the decisive step. He has directed the passage of the Pruth and the occupation of the Danubian provinces of the Turkish Empire by the Russian army. Positive intelligence of the consummation of this act of hostility has reached London and Paris. Public opinion in every part of Europe, except in Russia, was long disinclined to believe that a man with so high a character for prudence and sagacity as the Emperor Nicholas had earned in his past career could so wantonly involve the world in warfare. But it is no longer possible to doubt. The Emperor has chosen his course, and must abide the consequences. There is a lingering hope in some quarters that war may yet be averted, and that the Emperor will express his readiness to negotiate as soon as the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia shall have been completely effected. But this hope we consider baseless and pusillanimous, even if it should be well founded. It would not be for the interest of any state of Europe that peace should be bought of so rapacious a conqueror by so cowardly a sacrifice. A peace purchased by such means would be unworthy of the name. It would be at best a truce or a cessation of hostilities; during which the Emperor, encouraged by impunity, and by the weakness of the great Powers of Europe, would employ himself in making preparations for another and still more formidable aggression upon his neighbours. Austria herself, that even now only exists by Russian sufferance, might possibly be a fellow-victim with Turkey the next time that it pleased the Czar to desire an extension of his territory or his influence. France and England would, in such a case, run the risk of becoming second-rate Powers, or of waging for their independence a still more uncertain and deadly struggle. We may depend upon it that now is the time for resistance. If the Czar do not withdraw his troops from the Turkish soil as a preliminary to all negotiation upon the fancied points of dispute which he has chosen to raise, it will be the sacred duty

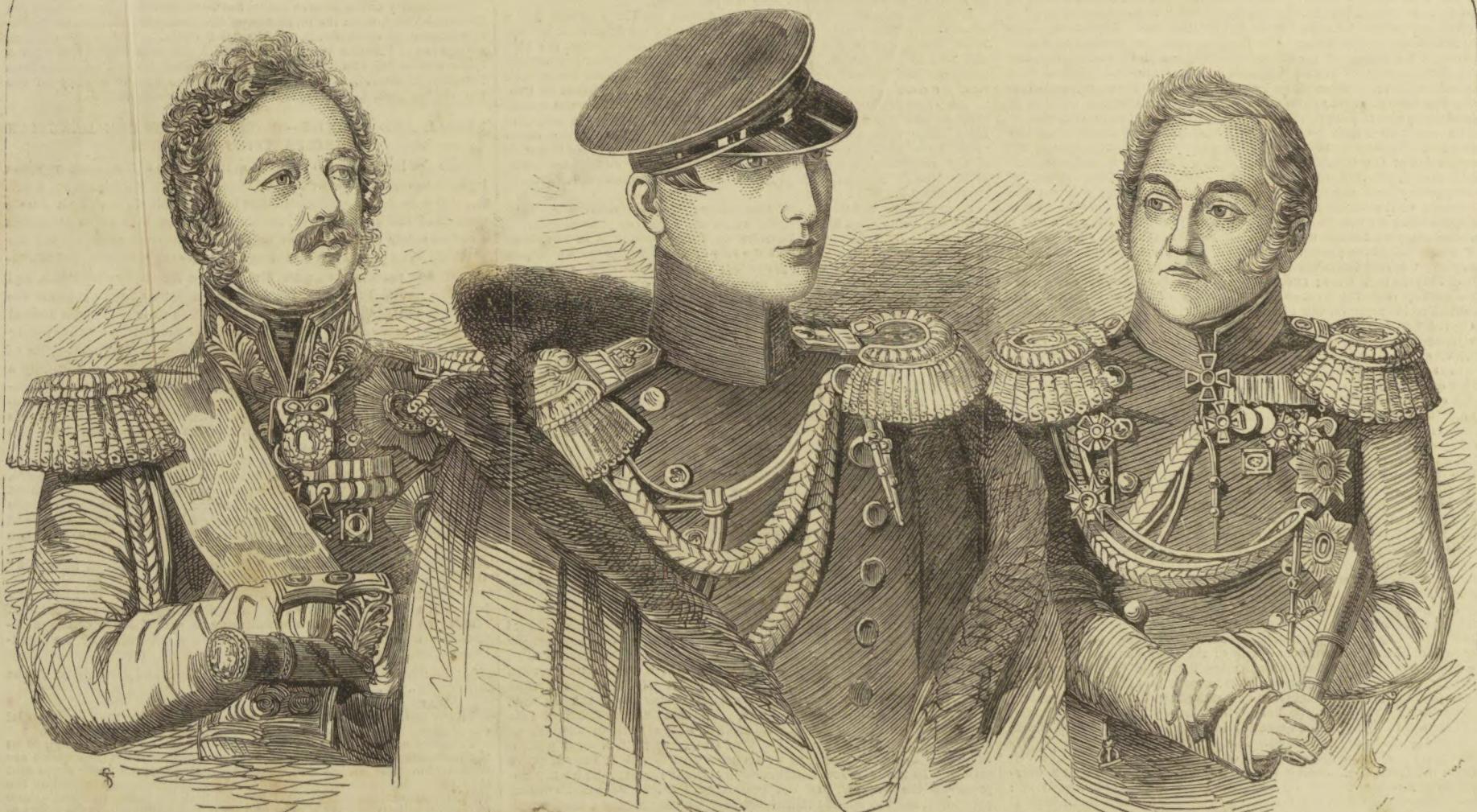
of all the Powers of Western and Central Europe to form an alliance with Turkey, and to punish the daring bigot who imperils the best interests of civilisation to feed his miserable vanity and his insatiable ambition.

Neither little individuals nor mighty nations can ever commit a wrong with impunity. The sword of Nemesis never fails to strike where punishment has been merited. The blow may be delayed, but it is certain to fall; and the longer it is delayed the more terrible the stroke. In the war into which the Czar has thus wilfully rushed, it is impossible that he can prevail. The sense of right and the spirit of humanity are against him. Self-interest and a common danger will arm all nations against the wrong-doer. Great Britain and France can no more permit the political assassination of Turkey than the passengers in Cheapside or in the Rue St. Honoré could permit a murder to be perpetrated under their eyes without taking means either to prevent it or to punish the malefactor. The law of nations is, in this respect, the same as the law of individuals. It has its authority in the Decalogue and in the human heart, and all history shows us that no state can afford to disregard the mighty lessons of over-ruling Justice.

There is no longer room to doubt the cordiality which exists between the Governments of Great Britain and France. Austria and Prussia appear to be less decided; but, in such a war, they cannot be allowed to remain neutral. They must take their side, or pay the penalty. Gratitude for past favours may possibly render the Emperor of Austria averse from any act of decided hostility to his ally and protector. But such considerations, powerful as they are, must yield to higher reasons of policy and of right. Among the consequences of the war, which the Emperor of Russia ought to have foreseen, must be placed, the ultimate opposition of the German powers. The anti-Russian alliance must be a quintuple one. Austria cannot fail to remember, even if the Czar should have forgotten, that it needs but a word from England to arouse both Hungary and Lombardy.

There is still a nation to back Kossuth, and still a Kossuth to lead it to independence, should so fair an opportunity arise; and there is still a smouldering vengeance under the ashes of Italy, to burst out into a flame, should a Mazzini re-appear to fan it, supported by the influence and the strength of England and France. Prussia, on her part, cannot forget that, in a war between the spirit of Despotism, represented by Russia, and the spirit of Constitutional Liberty, represented by the great nations of the West, it would be an obvious and a wise policy to attempt the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and thus to raise a formidable barrier against the barbarism and despotism of the East. For these reasons, it is not probable that the Russian Emperor will have any allies. He will have to fight Europe alone, and will find not only external opponents for whom he is prepared, but internal enemies where he least expects them. "Order" may cease to "reign at Warsaw;" and the Circassians may find abundance of money to assist them in their long and brave struggle against their oppressor.

It is difficult to speak with calmness of the personal conduct of the man who has brought Europe into this perplexity and peril. Upon the supposition that he is a sane man, acting with full knowledge of what he is doing, and with a due calculation of the consequences, words fail to express the wickedness of his ambition. Any amount of execration that might be levelled against his name would not stigmatise him as he deserves. Even upon the supposition that he is acting conscientiously; that a zeal for the religion of which he is the temporal head has impelled him in his dangerous career; and that fanaticism, and not the lust of conquest, has urged him to attempt the supremacy of his church and the expulsion of the Mussulmans from Europe, it is equally difficult to regard his character with forbearance. His ambition or his fanaticism is alike the curse of the world. His fanaticism, indeed, would be the worse and more pestilent quality of the two. Reckless as Ambition may be, we may trust it more safely with the sword and the torch than we can trust



FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE PASKEWITSCH.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, GRAND ADMIRAL OF RUSSIA.

ADMIRAL LAZAREFF, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE BLACK SEA.

Religious Bigotry. Ambition sometimes weighs consequences, but Fanaticism never; and it is the most ominous incident in this unhappy dispute between Russia and Turkey, that it possesses so much of the religious element.

The capture of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, by the combined fleets of England, France, and Turkey, will doubtless follow the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia as effect follows cause. For such a result the Emperor is reported to have expressed himself prepared. Whether the Russian people are prepared for it, or would look with complacency upon it, remains to be seen. We know little in this part of Europe of the real sentiments of the Russian nobility or populace. We only know that revolution has often been attempted in that country; that despotism is tempered by the fear of assassination; that the natural death of an Emperor is not a common occurrence in the history of Russia; and that the Emperor Nicholas dreads the great magnates of the land, and finds it necessary to rule them with a rod of iron, as a means of preventing them from becoming dangerous to his supremacy. Like our own King John, it is his policy to rely for support upon the brute and uneducated masses, rather than upon the intellect and the wealth of his country. Whether a war, with all Europe against him, will not lead to some sudden and violent changes in his own dominions remains to be seen. Perhaps, the Emperor has calculated even this amongst the chances against him: if so—and if he persist in spite of it—the world will wonder all the more at the greatness of his fanaticism and the littleness of his judgment.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, PRINCE PASKEWITSCH, AND ADMIRAL LAZAREFF.

WE this week present our readers with three Portraits of Russian celebrities, who, each in his way, would be likely to play an important part in the event of a European war.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, is the second son of the Emperor. He was born September 21, 1827. His mother, the present Empress of Russia, is the sister of the present King of Prussia. Much against the wish of her brother, she changed her religion from the Lutheran to the Greek communion, on becoming the wife of the Emperor.

The Imperial family of Russia derive their descent from the clerical family of Romanoff; but their blood has been so repeatedly mingled with that of the Germans in Royal and Princely marriages, that little of Russian origin remains in their veins, and their sympathies may be said to be German rather than Russian. The eldest son of Nicholas, and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke Alexander, is not unknown in England. He is of mild, tractable, and amiable disposition, but his talents are said to be of a mediocre character. The young Grand Duke Constantine, of whom we give a Portrait, is said to possess more genius than any member of the Emperor's family, and to be possessed of great intellectual powers. The Emperor has devoted great attention to his navy, and in the hope of making it popular among young men of family and fortune, has caused his second son to enter it. In his character of Admiral, he took pleasure in arresting his elder brother, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself put under arrest for a considerable time by his father. His Imperial Highness visited England in June, 1847, when his Portrait was engraved in this Journal, Nos. 266 and 267.

On attaining the age of 21, he married (Sept. 11, 1848) the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, then in her eighteenth year. By his marriage with this Princess the Grand Duke has two children—a boy and a girl. In addition to his title of Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the Fourth Brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the Regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michel Pawlowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and a member of the Grand Council of the Empire. It will be seen by our foreign intelligence that the Grand Duke Constantine has allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism has brought Europe to the verge of war.

PRINCE PASKEWITSCH.

General-Field-Marshal Prince Paskewitsch, Prince of Warsaw and Count of Erivan, has obtained European celebrity, and enjoys an indisputable military reputation. Paskewitsch first distinguished himself in the war between Russia and Persia in 1826. After the massacre of the Russian garrison of Erivan, Abbas Mirza, heir to the Persian throne, invaded the province of Elizabethpol, at the head of 50,000 regular troops. Yermoloff, one of the best Generals of Russia, who was in command of the Russian army in Persia, was in disgrace at Court, and Paskewitsch was sent with a subordinate command to watch over his conduct. Yermoloff planned his ruin, and sent him with a division of 9,000 men against the whole corps of Abbas Mirza, following him with the main body to repair the check which the other might suffer. But Paskewitsch defeated Abbas Mirza, with great slaughter, at Elizabethpol; and Yermoloff was immediately recalled. Paskewitsch was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the room of Yermoloff, and they entered upon a career of brilliant military success. He drove the Persians across the Araxes, and, crossing the river in pursuit, defeated the enemy's army at the battle of Djwan Bulak. In this battle the "victorious standard" of the vanquished fell into the hands of the Russians. Erivan was also taken after a six days' siege. The Persians sued for peace, and Russia demanded the cession of the provinces of Erivan and Naketchevan, and an indemnification of twenty millions of silver roubles. Paskewitsch was obliged to resume hostilities before the Shah of Persia consented to ratify this treaty. Paskewitsch received as a reward for his conduct in this campaign, a million in money and the title of Count of Erivan.

The war with Persia was scarcely ended before that with Turkey broke out. Turkey reproached Russia with having countenanced the insurrection of the Greeks, and with having fomented troubles in Moldavia and Wallachia. Russia, on her part, accused the Divan of having stimulated the Circassians to revolt; of having fettered the commerce of the Black Sea; and supported the resistance of Persia. Field-Marshal Prince Wittgenstein placed himself at the head of a Russian army of 100,000 men; and, on the 7th of May, 1829, crossed the Pruth at three points. Jassy and Bucharest were immediately occupied. General Paskewitsch opened the campaign in Asia; on the 5th of July he took Kars; and, on the 4th of September, gained a complete victory over the Turks under the walls of Akhalzik, which surrendered to his army on the 8th, after a vigorous resistance.

On the 1st of July, in the following year, Paskewitsch, anticipating the junction of the Seraskier of Erzerum with Haggi Pacha, in the valley of Zevine, marched against the former, whom he put to flight; and, on the next day, defeated the latter, whom he took prisoner. Thirty-one pieces of cannon, nineteen standards, and 1500 prisoners were the trophies of this twofold victory. On the 5th of July he took Hassankale, the key of Erzerum, the capital of Turcomania, which surrendered on the 9th. Adrianople having been taken by the Russians, Turkey consented to a treaty of peace, which was signed at the Russian head-quarters, on the 14th September. Russia retained the conquered territory bordering on Imeritia and Georgia; and the Dardanelles were thrown open to the commerce of all nations. The Porte engaged to pay eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats in the course of eighteen months, and to give its assent to the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, concerning Greece. Lastly, it bound itself to restore to the principalities the establishments on the left bank of the Danube. The hospodars were to be appointed for life, and the taxes hitherto paid in kind were henceforward to be paid in money. In February, 1830, two Turkish ambassadors arrived in St. Petersburg, who obtained a deduction of three millions from the contribution imposed on their country.

The revolution of the 30th July, 1830, at Paris, was the spark that kindled the elements of discontent which existed in Poland, in consequence of the tyranny and atrocity of the Grand Duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor. Constantine fled from Warsaw with his troops, a provisional government was formed, and the Polish diet declared that the Emperor Nicholas had forfeited the throne. The Russian army under Diebisch entered Poland in February, 1831. On the recall of Diebisch in July, it was necessary to have recourse to Paskewitsch to conclude the war in Poland. His arrival alone raised the spirits of the army. He took the command of the troops, and passed the Vistula on the 29th July. Seeing his approach at the head of an overwhelming force, a retreat or surrender was proposed by the Poles: those who recommended the latter course were shot dead by their infatuated countrymen. Paskewitsch appeared before Warsaw, and on the 6th

of September made his memorable assault upon the capital. After a desperate and hopeless resistance on the part of the gallant but ill-fated Poles, Warsaw yielded to Paskewitsch, who entered in triumph on the 8th. He spared the city. There was little to destroy, for the youth, the pride, and the beauty of the capital had died upon the field of battle or had fled. The vengeance of Nicholas was fearful. The Poles were sent in droves to Siberia or the Caucasus, or draughted into the Russian army. Poland was incorporated with Russia, and, contrary to all treaties, became a province of that empire. Having been appointed Governor of Poland, Paskewitsch has availed himself of many of the opportunities he has enjoyed to moderate the cruelties of his master. The Emperor has acknowledged his long and distinguished services by decreeing that Prince Paskewitsch shall be received by the military with honours hitherto only paid in the Russian empire to Princes of the blood Royal. Upon the exact degree of military renown to which the Prince is entitled, competent judges differ in opinion. His campaign in Persia was admirable, and that in Asiatic Turkey was a severe criticism upon the war carried on upon this side of the Bosphorus, where the Russians, badly officered, met with many reverses. It is true that in these two countries he was opposed by troops but little inclined to war. The faults committed by the Poles were evident; but it is to the credit of Paskewitsch, in a military point of view, that he turned them to advantage as he repaired his own. The Russian Generals are said to be ignorant of the art of concentrating and handling large masses of troops. Paskewitsch almost alone of living Russian Generals, showed, in the campaign of Poland, that he is a master of this important branch of military tactics.

ADMIRAL LAZAREFF.

Admiral Lazareff has been for many years the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian squadron in the Black Sea, with the navigation of which he is intimately acquainted. He served in the English navy, and has the reputation of being a good seaman and a severe disciplinarian. It is said that Admiral Lazareff is not desirous of being opposed to the English fleet, but is very eager to encounter the French. This speaks more for his courage than his judgment, for failure would be equally certain with either.

Most of the Russian ships of war, built in the Black Sea, are laid down from the lines of English men-of-war, the drawings for which are obtained from England. The ships, however, are soon scissed with the dry rot, owing to the new materials used in their construction; and half the fleet would not be able to stand the weather in the Black Sea in the winter. The administration of Admiral Lazareff appears to be as good as the nature of the Government and the chicanery and venality of the employés will allow. But the crews of the Black Sea fleet are inefficient; and the fleet itself, although it comprises many sail of the line, being unprovided with steamers, would be unable to meet either the English or French fleet now in the Dardanelles. The greatest activity prevails at the present moment amongst Admiral Lazareff's squadron in the Black Sea. Ships of war are constantly leaving Sebastopol to maintain strict watch along the coast. The *Kolumna* Russian frigate, on the 20th ult., advanced and tacked within three miles of the entrance to the Bosphorus.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The decree that removes the Vice-Admiral La Susse from the command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, putting in his place the Vice-Admiral Hamelin, has been a subject of the utmost surprise and remark, and innumerable have been the causes suggested for so marked and decisive a step. It is quite true that the Admiral La Susse has just reached the age fixed by the new law—sixty-five—for entrance into the *cadre de réserve*; and also that he has completed the two years of command at the head of the fleet, which is the privilege of every superior officer in the navy. The Government, therefore, has, according to the letter, every right to adopt the measure it has taken, and there is not, following the rule, any ground for complaint or astonishment, but the fact that in positions like that at this moment occupied by M. La Susse, these rules are scarcely ever put into force—and that it is an almost unprecedented case that a commanding officer should be displaced at the moment of action—is what renders the circumstance so remarkable. One of the causes suggested for the measure is the statement that the Admiral had a personal preference for the Russian Alliance, and for the English an antipathy which he took little pains to conceal. Another, and we believe the true one, is the fact that, by not strictly following the orders forwarded by his Government, which were, that he should quit Salamis on the 9th June (instead of obeying which, he took upon himself the responsibility of awaiting the return of a vessel sent upon a tour of exploration, which delayed his departure till the 12th), he suffered the English fleet to arrive before him; though, having first received the order, and being the nearest point of arrival, he ought to have preceded it by forty-eight hours, a delay which is said to have caused the strongest displeasure on the part of Louis Napoleon. The choice of Admiral Hamelin to fill the post is, however, one generally approved of. This officer, though somewhat cold and severe, is a man remarkable for courage, conduct, decision, and the strictest sense of justice and judgment in all matters connected with the profession.

If circumstances allow, it is supposed that the Emperor will pay a short visit to the Camp at Helfaut, previous to his departure for the Eaux Bonnes, which it is said, is likely to take place between the 16th and 20th of this month. All the preparations for the latter journey are being actively pursued, and a variety of articles have been despatched from the *Garde Meuble* to complete the furnishing of the Château de Pau.

The same mysterious silence continues to exist respecting the numerous arrests made within the last few weeks. Most of these measures have fallen upon members of the working class; but among the latest cases have been those of the *cure* of St. Joseph, a small parish in the neighbourhood of the Faubourg du Temple, and a *chocolatier* of the Rue du Helder. It is probable that ere long some explanation of these measures will be given.

A project is talked of for constructing monster omnibuses, each capable of containing fifty persons, which are to convey passengers from the *Barrière du Trône* to the *Barrière de l'Étoile*—that is to say, from one end of Paris to the other—at the rate of three halfpence a piece, on a railway, the carriages being propelled, not by steam, but each by a single horse. A trial is to be made of this mode of conveyance in the Champs Elysées, and on its success depends, we are told, the authorisation of the Government.

It is said that Rossini was quite decided on coming to Paris, and is about shortly to quit Florence for that purpose.

The fête of Louis Napoleon—the 15th of August—is expected to be held with extraordinary magnificence this year; and Paris will, no doubt, be fuller than ever, numbers of persons coming from abroad and from the country to be present for the occasion. The Emperor and Empress return from their excursion in time for the event.

Few of the theatres give new pieces at present, and none of any importance appear, it being the dead season. At the Théâtre Français, the *reprise* of the "Damon et Pythias," of the Marquis de Belloy, is hailed with considerable satisfaction. Hardly any dramatic author of the present day possesses, in the same degree as M. de Belloy, the requisites for treating classic subjects. His perfect knowledge of the habits, manners, and customs of the times of which he treats, his exquisite and delicate mode of handling them, his singular command of language, his powerful and harmonious versification, all combine to raise him to the highest point of excellence in this peculiar style; and "Damon et Pythias," like the "Mal'Aria," and other similar productions of his, stands a perfect chef-d'œuvre of purity, finesse, and elevation.

At the Vaudeville, "Les Filles de Marbre," even at this season, continues to attract hundreds, and the house is every night full to overflowing. On Tuesday, the Emperor and Empress, and the Duc and Duchesse d'Albe, attended the Opéra Comique. The audience, which was most numerous, appeared, for the most part, in evening dress, which, at the French theatres, with the exception of the Grand Opéra and the Italiens, is only adopted on state occasions. Madame Mario Huchard (the charming actress of the *Français*, Madeleine Brohan) whose marriage we recently announced, has, we regret to state, met with a most painful accident, the consequences of which may possibly, it is feared, prove serious. Entering a room darkened to exclude the sun, she hastily approached the window, and not perceiving the iron *spagnolette* which protruded, she ran against it with such force as to produce a most severe wound in the chest. Dr. Cabarrus, the celebrated homeopathic phy-

sician, was immediately called in, and it is hoped that dangerous effects may be prevented.

The tardy arrival of summer within the last few days is greeted with infinite satisfaction, the reports from the provinces of the state of the crops of all descriptions having hitherto been most alarming—so much so, that, even if the heat lasts, but a very indifferent harvest can be expected.

The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas has filled the French Cabinet with indignation. It seems that he has now completely flung off the mask entirely, and proclaimed a religious crusade, and arrays Russia against Mussulman fanaticism. The favourable meaning at first attached to the mission of M. Ozeroff has given way to one of a less encouraging kind. It is now feared that if the ultimatum be not accepted, the Russian army will not stop in the provinces, but will cross the Danube just as they crossed the Pruth.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday published the following:

The Government has received the following telegraphic despatch, dated Bucharest, 2nd inst. On this day the *corps d'armée* which is to occupy Wallachia, passes the Pruth by Leova. It is commanded by General Dannenberg. General Gortschakoff is expected at Bucharest. To-morrow, the corps destined for Moldavia will also pass the Pruth by Skouleni. M. Ozeroff is on his way to Constantinople to open fresh negotiations. An assurance has been given to the Hospodars that no modifications will be made in the Governments of the Principalities.

The French Government has in its turn drawn up a note, or manifesto, by way of reply to the Nesselrode note. Seldom has public opinion in Paris been so clearly manifested as it is on the conduct of Russia. Even the *Assemblée Nationale*—which, to the very last, either openly approved or refrained from censure—has abandoned the cause of Russia altogether.

The Paris papers are, of course, engrossed with the subject of Eastern affairs. The *Moniteur* contradicts the sale of 60,000 muskets to the Porte, but admits the cession of 40,000 muskets to that power. The official journal also denies that the Minister of War had given French officers permission to serve in the Turkish army. A decree convokes the Council General for the 22nd of August. The sessions will close on the 7th September. Another decree orders that the vacation of the Council of State shall commence on August 1st, and last till October 1st.

Lyons has been declared the second military city of the empire.

The *Moniteur* of Friday publishes long details of the operations of the expedition against Kabylia up to the 22nd ult. It appears that the tribes were generally making their submission.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree reducing the price of tobacco for the army. This measure will be hailed with delight, and will put soldiers in good humour. The *Moniteur* also publishes two decrees founded on a report of the Minister of Public Instruction: one substituting a Chair of Paleontology for that of Rural Botany now vacant at the Museum of Natural History, and which is suppressed; and the other appointing M. Alcide d'Orbigny to the said chair.

The Bourse, which was firm on Tuesday, was considerably agitated on Wednesday with various discouraging reports. It was said that a dozen individuals had been arrested on Tuesday evening, who had surrounded the Emperor's carriage on his arrival at the Opéra Comique, crying "Vive l'Empereur!" The suspicions of the police having been excited, those persons were arrested and searched, and poniards and fire-arms were found on their persons. It was further said that the Emperor of Russia's manifesto was not regarded as satisfactory by the French Government. The Three per Cent opened at 77f. 75c., and fell to 76f. 40c.; they closed at 76f. 60c. for the end of the month.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

We hear of a new plot in Paris against the Emperor, which is thus noticed in the following circular memorandum sent to the papers by the Prefect of Police for insertion with respect to the plot:

Last night, in the midst of the crowd at the doors of the Opéra Comique, where their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were, the police arrested from ten to twelve persons belonging to the old secret societies, and who were trying to disturb public order. The police authorities are engaged in an inquiry on the matter.

AUSTRIA.

General Gyulai has left Vienna for St. Petersburg on a special mission. No doubt is entertained of its being connected with the affairs of the East.

The *Vienna Lloyd* publishes the following opinions in a leading article:

If Russia should incorporate the Danubian Principalities she would make an open enemy of Austria, and it is notorious that hostile corps of 30,000 men in Transylvania would force any Russian army advancing upon Constantinople to retreat. Should a war ensue Austria would be in a favorable position. Inclination and gratitude bid her make common cause with Russia, but prudence appears to forbid this. If she cannot remain neuter, she ought, for reasons which are so obvious as not to require mention, to go with the West Powers and Germany. When Joseph II. was urged to assist Louis XVII., the husband of his unfortunate sister, he is said to have replied, "Alas! the State has no sister."

ITALY.

Letters from Florence, announce the decision of the Court in the affair of Guerazzi and others. MM. Guerazzi and Petrucci are sentenced to 15 years' hard labour, M. Capuchi, sub-officer, to 63 months', and M. Montagio, journalist to 90 months'. M. Romanielli, former Minister of Justice, is the only one acquitted. Of the contumacious, nine are sentenced to hard labour for life; among them are MM. Montanelli, Mazzoni, Marmocchi, Franchini, and Mordini, all former Ministers of the Grand Duke. The effect produced by the sentence was bad.

The severity of the Roman police has been exercised, by orders of the Cardinal-Vicar, upon the originator of the pretended miracle, the blood-stained image of Christ, in the Via del Moretta. This is a young girl, a protégée of Princess Wolinsky, by whom she was withdrawn from a bad course of life, and placed in a house of education where, either from fanatical excitement or a love of notoriety, she got up a story of the miracle too gross to deceive the scrutiny of the authorities.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES BY RUSSIA.

Since our last, every event that has taken place in Eastern Europe has brought us one step nearer to the danger of war. The hostile act which has been so long apprehended has been committed; and, by a double passage of the liminary river, the Russian troops have taken possession simultaneously of the two provinces which Turkey possesses beyond the Danube. The population of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, as our readers are aware, divided from Russia by the Pruth, and from the rest of Turkey by the Danube, occupies a territory about the extent of Portugal, and has hitherto formed, in some respects, a neutral community between the Muscovite and the Moslim empires, enjoying certain rights of self-government, and placed under the protectorate of the Czar, though owing fealty to the Sultan. Two Russian corps, by a concerted and rapid operation, have passed the Pruth at distinct places—at Skouleni for the occupation of Moldavia, and at Leova for the occupation of Wallachia. It is believed that General Gortschakoff has entered Bucharest, the capital of the latter province. All this was expected from the letter of Count Nesselrode to Redschid Pacha. The Minister of the Sultan was informed by M. Nesselrode that the Russian troops would receive orders to pass the frontiers of the empire, "not to make war," which it was then pretended would be repugnant to the Emperor, "but in order to have material guarantees up to the moment when the Ottoman Government shall give to Russia the moral securities she has demanded." The "material guarantees" are the two provinces between the Danube and the Pruth, and these were to be seized upon and held, until the concessions called "moral securities" were yielded by the Porte.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto stating that he has no intention of declaring war, or of proceeding beyond the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The following is a translation of the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia for the occupation of the Danubian Principalities:

By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., &c., &c.

MAKE KNOWN.

But, to our profound affliction, notwithstanding all our efforts to defend the integrity of the rights and privileges of our orthodox Church, latterly numerous arbitrary acts of the Ottoman Government attacked (*portes atteinte*) those rights, and threatened finally to destroy entirely the whole order of things sanctioned by centuries, and so dear to the orthodox faith.

Our efforts to dissuade the Porte from such acts have been fruitless; and even the solemn word which the Sultan had given to us on the occasion has been violated.

Having exhausted all the means of persuasion, and all the means of obtaining in a friendly manner the satisfaction due to our just reclamations, we have deemed it indispensable to order our troops to enter the Danubian Principalities, to show the Porte to how far its obstinacy may lead it. Nevertheless, even now, it is not our intention to commence war; by the occupation of the principalities we wish to have in our heart a pledge which will guarantee to us, in every respect (*en tout état de cause*), the re-establishment of our rights.

We do not seek conquests; Russia does not need them. We demand satisfaction for a legitimate right openly infringed. We are ready even now to stop the movement of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte engages to observe religiously the integrity of the privileges of the orthodox Church. But, if obstruction and blindness obstinately desire the contrary, then, invoking God to our aid, we will leave to His care to decide our difference; and, placing our full hope in His all-powerful hand, we will march to the defence of the orthodox faith.

Given at Peterhoff, the 14th (26th) of the month of June, 1853, in the 28th year of our reign.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS.

Redschid Pacha has replied officially in the name of the Sultan to the note of Count Nesselrode. His language is moderate and dignified. He is willing to refuse the Emperor of Russia only what is incompatible with the honour and independent sovereignty of Turkey. He terminates his reply by a proposition that a Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary should be sent to St. Petersburg, there to resume negotiations, and seek by a common accord the bases of an arrangement which can be accepted. The news from Constantinople, dated June 23, states that armaments were carried on with great zeal, and the excitement of the populace had risen to such a height that the Government scarcely ventured to mention the word "negotiations." Whenever the news arrives in Constantinople that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, the fleets of Great Britain and France will forthwith enter the Sea of Marmora, and take the position assigned to them off the Island of Princes. Admiral Mustapha Pacha has left Constantinople for the Bay of Besika to settle with the British and French Admirals as to the most convenient arrangements for the anchoring of the fleets in the Dardanelles.

Selim Pacha leaves Constantinople upon an extraordinary mission for Batoumi, which is on the frontier of the mountainous district whence Schamyl defies the Russian army, and no doubt the mission of Selim is connected with the Circassians. Arms and ammunition have been supplied to these hardy mountaineers. Another letter from Constantinople of the same date (23rd) says:—

Not a day passes without the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs having an interview with the British and French Ambassadors. Lord Strafford de Redcliffe had a private audience of the Sultan a few days previously. Although the letters received at Constantinople from various parts of Europe are filled with reports of a mediation, no belief is attached to them amongst the Turks. It is believed that Russia has advanced too far to recede without disgrace; and, on the other hand, the exasperation of the Turks has risen to such a pitch, that it would be dangerous for the Porte to speak of a compromise. Even the proposal contained in Redschid Pacha's note to Count Nesselrode to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg has produced a very bad effect.

The Sulina mouth of the Danube has only 7½ feet of water, although elsewhere the river is full, and at some points overflowing. Steam communication between Galatz and Constantinople is cut off. Two hundred vessels, laden with grain, are unable to get away.

It is stated that Russian agency is busy exciting discontent among the Christian population of Servia and Montenegro against Turkey; and which, it is calculated, will be still further encouraged by the passage of the Pruth by the Russians.

The Times gives the following information on the two parties into which Russia is divided, which are broadly distinguished by their respective descent from the German or Baltic provinces of the empire, or from the old Muscovite stock:—

A large proportion of the statesmen who have done honour to the policy of the Empire belong to the former class—among them Prince Lieven, Count Nesselrode, M. de Benkendorf, M. de Meyendorf, Baron Brunow, Baron Krudener, and many others. The reigning house of Russia is itself divided by only two generations from its German origin, and the Emperor Alexander never concealed his predilection for men who strengthened his connection with the manners and ideas of Western Europe. The Emperor Nicholas has pursued an opposite course. His policy has been to identify himself with the passions, the peculiarities, the political aspirations, and the religious fanaticism of the Muscovites, and, far more than his ministers, he has adopted the spirit which he chose to represent. His second and favourite son, the Grand Duke Constantine, has espoused the same great national party, with even greater fanaticism and intensity than the Emperor; and in both of them the cause of the Church and of the Empire finds a champion, and perhaps an instrument. It is certain that the strong ambition of this party, inflamed by religious enthusiasm and the pride of a dominant race, has for years past been directed to the present year, as the fourth centenary of the overthrow of the Greek Empire, and to Constantinople as the prize of war.

It is further stated that the advance of the Russian army is accompanied with fresh appeals to the pride and daring of the nation.

The Russian Government had despatched a courier extraordinary to Teheran, to make a special demand on the Shah of Persia. It was considered probable that the Russians would invest Balfrouch, a port on the Caspian Sea, and the entire of that portion of the coast of Mazanderan.

AMERICA.

By the Arctic we have advices from New York to the 25th ult. President Pierce had recovered from rather severe indisposition. He called, in his carriage, upon Sir Charles Lyell, the English geologist, and took him to the most prominent points of interest about Washington. The weather was intensely hot, and many persons had died from the effects of *coup de soleil*.

According to telegraphic accounts from Boston, the Newfoundland papers contained bitter complaints of the manner in which the French cruisers drove the British fishermen from St. George's Bay. They state that the British vessels were compelled to put to sea, leaving behind all their nets and fish; and that, when some of them put back from stress of weather, they were fired upon by the French vessel. The French commander, when remonstrated with, is reported to have said that they might thank their own Government, which had driven the French from Salvador. The subject was to be brought before the Legislature of the colony.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from the Cape is of a satisfactory character. The frontier, and the tribes on the extensive borders of Cape Town colony, remain tranquil. The Gaika tribes are being located under the direction of the Governor-General. Confidence in the Government was on the increase. In the colony the Constitution has been accepted by the great body of the colonists with lively joy and gratitude. The exceptions are few, and consist exclusively of men of English birth or extraction.

AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence from Sydney, April 3rd; Melbourne, April 8th; and Adelaide, April 10th. The position of all the Australian colonies, and more especially of Victoria, was most satisfactory. During the first three months of the present year upwards of 600,000 ounces of gold had been exported from Melbourne alone. The following is a comparison of the colony in the years 1851 and 1852:—

	1851.	1852.
Population ..	95,000	200,000
Shipping (inwards)—vessels ..	669	1,657
Ditto—tonnage ..	126,000	408,000
Imports ..	£1,056,000	£4,044,000
Exports ..	£1,424,000	£7,452,000

Taking into consideration the large amount of gold which has left the colony without being recorded, the total amount of exports is not, probably, less than £15,000,000 per annum—that is, every man, woman, and child in Victoria produces an export to the amount of £75 per head. Eighteen years ago the province of Victoria was a savage and unknown wilderness, inhabited by a few barbarous tribes, and contributing no more to the wealth and progress of the world than it would have done if its shores had been submerged beneath the waves of the Southern Pacific. But even in the above magnificent array of figures, the Legislature vote sums for public works with patriotic munificence. Population flows upon the shore faster than the channels for its distribution through the country can be opened up. But provisions of all kinds are enormously high-priced, and decent accommodation scarcely to be procured. Romantic as is the brief history of our southern empire, and brilliant as are its prospects, hardship must be the present lot of those who would share the golden fortune in its proximal future.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

MOLDAVIA.

(Extract from a letter dated Galatz, Moldavia, June 5, 1853.)

AFTER leaving Tultcha, we arrived at Galatz on the same evening, in fifty-six hours from Constantinople. From Tultcha upwards, the waters of the Danube, confined to one single bed, spread out at times to a mile in width, and possess a grandeur worthy of the Mississippi of Europe; but the northern bank, and in general the southern, continue to be flat, and the waters in many places were overflowing its banks. The Russian side bore no evidence of life, with the exception of the perpetually-recurring quarantine condor, a stray horse or a cow, and an occasional Cossack horseman passing from one station to another.

Galatz, the great commercial port of Moldavia, owes its origin to the fact that it is the only place where the province of Moldavia touches the Danube; and that here alone there is a bluff elevation for a part of the town, of from fifty to seventy-five feet above the water. It is about two hours distant from the renowned river Pruth on the east, and from the river Sereth on the west; and these rivers serve as natural canals to discharge at its quays the products of the two provinces. There is a stagnant lake, derived from the overflowing waters of the Pruth, and several miles in circumference, which spreads out just behind the town, and is the fertile source of pestilential miasma during the whole summer. The population of the town is about 15,000. Nearly all the commercial operations are carried on by the Greeks, generally under the protection of passports of Greece, Russia, England, or Austria. Three thousand vessels from foreign ports, on an average, come here every year, of which from 500 to 700 are English; and 19-20ths of their cargoes are composed of grain, chiefly wheat. By a simple arrangement, these ships are loaded and cleared while yet in quarantine. For half a mile in front of one portion of the town a brick wall separates it from the river. At a hundred places in this wall, holes are pierced, through which the grain is thrown from the town side, by means of spouts, into bags held by quarantine porters, who carry their loads through the water on board the ships which are loading. The appearance of the town has little that renders it inviting for a residence. There are some comfortable stone houses for the rich merchants and the Consuls; but the larger part of the houses are miserable frames, covered with unpainted pine-boards. There are no promenades under the shade of trees, or inviting drives for those who own carriages. The grand absorbing topic of conversation, and the grand of pleasure in residing here is the making money by grain speculations.

I formed the acquaintance of several noblemen, whose rank is always indicated in the Western languages by calling them Princes. There may be little that is princely in their origin, or their history, or their present position; yet it is hard to refuse calling a man by the title that he gives himself, and by which he is addressed by his neighbours. Many of them, however, bravely trace back their pedigree to an affinity with the Emperors of the Lower Empire, and bear as their surnames the high-sounding ones of Cantacuzene, Comnenes, and Palaeologus. As there are also 2000 of this class of Boyars (nobles), who claim to be princes, when they begin to travel more in Europe, their commonness will contribute to cause quite a depreciation of respect to the title. The Liberals in Russia take great delight in the fact that among them also there are so many impoverished men bearing the rank of prince, and they count greatly on the impression that the contrast of their poverty with their title will one day produce. Our modern Moldavian nobles, unable to amass money as formerly, from the unrequited labour of their peasantry, are endeavouring more wisely and generously to gain the same end by more scientific methods of agriculture, by introducing various kinds of manufactures on their estates; and, at the same time, not wishing to be behind the more civilised nations, it is to be regretted that they are establishing distilleries on their estates, to convert grain into spirits. This is sold cheap in Turkey, as a rival to American rum, which, however, I saw at Galatz. They endeavour to send all their children to the European capitals to obtain their education, under the charge of Wallachian professors. Every effort is made by Russia to induce them to give the preference to St. Petersburg, and to check a higher kind of education in the provinces. The Princes of the Danubian provinces, when travelling in Europe, are noted for the profuseness with which they spend money, and for their constant attendance at the public gambling-tables.

Both nobles and peasants appreciate liberty under organic law. The revolution among them in 1848 was sympathised with by nearly the whole mass, and was only crushed by the arms of Russia, and the timidity of the Turkish Government, to which the provinces owe allegiance. It has been said that the treatment they received from Russia on this occasion has alienated them from her, and that they alone, of all the nations appertaining to the Greek Church, do not desire the Russian rule. This is but a partial statement of the truth. The fact is, that the enlightened Wallachians well appreciate their own position. They see that, in the 8,000,000 of people of their race, geographically contiguous to each other, though under three different despots, there are enough to constitute a powerful nation, if united under one independent Government; but they regard it as futile to anticipate any such happy result in the present state of Europe. The two provinces, therefore, of Wallachia, in the contingency of a war between Russia and Turkey, will have to choose to which of the two powers they will incline; and they will infallibly choose Russia, while they do not like her institutions or rule as well as those of Turkey. Turkey, they say, never has had, and never will have, the courage to sustain their interests and rights against Russia. Even if they should bear arms in behalf of Turkey, they believe she would let them fall a sacrifice to their devotion; but that, if they become bona fide subjects of Russia, they may anticipate a measure of progress much better than the corrupt system under which they are now compelled to live—sustained by neither power. Hating Russia, they will accept her rule in despair.

I was shown a copy of the Constitution, or organic laws, adopted previous to 1830 by a diet of the two provinces. It was published in French, in a volume of 350 pages, and on the imprint it bears, "Printed at New York." The work has been published that all Europe may know what kind of a Constitution belongs to these provinces, and that Russia might never succeed in destroying all the copies of it which existed in manuscript. After the adoption of the rules, it was signed by all the members, leaving a blank page before their names. This page was afterwards surreptitiously filled up by the President with an additional article, which robbed the country of all right of self-government, by requiring all changes to have the approbation of Russia.

One important and benevolent measure that has been brought into operation within a few years, is that of securing freedom to the slaves. While the peasants were in general like serfs, the gypsies, who were very numerous in both provinces, have begun gradually, in virtue of a new law, to receive their freedom. A fund has been created, which is continually increasing, by which proprietors will be compensated for the loss of their slaves; and no proprietor can sell his slaves except to the Government. Large numbers immediately obtained their freedom by the operation of this law; and in twenty-five years it is hoped that slavery will cease among them. Wallachian gypsies, with permits to travel, are found in Turkey; and one band of musicians of gypsy slaves was the most popular last summer of all at Constantinople. Freedom was given to the large number of slaves belonging to the hospitals and churches, and the profits of the tax laid upon them annually furnishes the fund applied to the purchase of other slaves, for the purpose of granting them their freedom.

The Wallachians and Moldavians, as is well-known, use as their national name among themselves the appellation of Romani, as being descendants of the old Roman colony in Dacia. They flatter themselves that their national physiognomy has retained the type of the old Roman, and certainly there is a large proportion of eagle-beaked noses; but a more marked distinction than their faces is that of their language—ninetenths of the roots of its words being of Latin origin. The remaining words are about 700 Slavonian, 500 Turkish, 300 Greek, and even 150 of gypsy dialect. If the people had not adopted the Slavonian alphabet, the resemblance of words to their Latin originals would be still more apparent.

We left Galatz and arrived at Ibraila in two hours, by a steamer which runs daily. This steamer belongs to another Austrian Steam Navigation Company, which has taken under its care the northern confines of Turkey, as the Austrian Lloyd's has the monopoly almost of the sea-shores of Turkey. Although the size of the Austrian Danube Company's boat is small, yet their numbers probably surpasses that of any other. They own eighty-seven steam-boats, with about four hundred barges of about 200 tons each, for the transportation of freight. Most of these boats and barges are made at Pesth, under an English superintendent, while the engines are made in England. The engineers are all of them natives of Austria. The names of many of the boats are those of Hungarian Kings and heroes, the Imperial Governments having

seen no wisdom in proscribing these symbols of a nation's past glory. The boats are not confined to navigating the Danube from Galatz to Vienna; but they also steam several days up the Dranc, the Sane, and the Theiss rivers. The new line of passenger-boats which they have commenced this month, will carry passengers in a shorter time by two days from Vienna to Constantinople, than they can be carried by the way of Trieste: the fare is about £13, all expenses included.

Ibraila is a town like Galatz, on the north bank of the Danube, and is the chief port for the exportation of the products of Wallachia, as Galatz is for Moldavia. Its population is also very identical in character; and it has the same convenient system for loading vessels while yet in quarantine. Its attractions for a residence are still less, the lean assembly of speculators from the Levant, for the purchase of grain, not being sufficient to compose all the requisites of the most agreeable society.

ROYALTY AT HAMBURG.—The Queen of Greece, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the Prince Wasa, the Grand Duchess and the Prince Alexander of Hesse, all arrived at Hamburg on the 30th ult. The day after, the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Queen and the Archduchess Sophia, arrived in the city to pay them a visit. It was the first time his Majesty had been in Hamburg since his accession to the throne, and great curiosity was manifested to see him, a large crowd assembling at the railway station to witness his arrival. Although travelling incognito under the name of Count de Zollein, his Majesty was waited on by the authorities of the city and the diplomatic body. Extensive measures were taken to preserve order, and a number of police officers of a superior class accompanied the King from Berlin.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.—Dr. Bowring has arrived in this country from China, and is staying at Exeter. He is said to look remarkably well, and is anxious to obtain a higher appointment, likely soon to be vacant, as the representative of British interests in China.

SLAVE-TRADE AT CUBA.—A letter from the Havannah says:—"A ship called the *Lady Suffolk* appears to have been the most successful in her voyages, and this vessel generally refits in the United States. The commander, Eugenio Vinas, is represented to have committed the most frightful atrocities during his career, and is said to have realised a fortune of 300,000 dollars. There were doubts expressed whether the ship would again venture to the United States, her character being well known. The sailors who made the last voyage in her state, that out of 1200 put onboard in Africa, only 1160 arrived at the Havannah; the rest, comprising the sickly or dead, having been thrown overboard. There are very full details upon all this matter in some of the American journals, and they seem to deserve attentive consideration."

A FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.—A Mons. Méry has recently given in a *feuilleton* the following description of the English House of Commons:—"Speeches are delivered in a psalm-singing tone; members sleep here and there, and everybody yawns; the Speaker does not use a bell, and nobody is ever called to order; there is never any agitation on any of the benches; *ennui* rains in torrents; Whigs and Tories share among themselves badly-baked biscuits; a great deal of Barclay and Perkins's porter is drunk; members go out every moment to swallow basins of turtle soup; on their return they turn over collections of caricatures; Ministers play at short whist in a corner; those who are not asleep read romances; the speakers seem not to care about being listened to."

NEW AMERICAN YACHT.—A new yacht named *Silvie*, of 105 tons, sailed from New Rochelle for England on the 1st ult., for the purpose of contending for the prize at the Cowes Regatta on the 2nd of August next. The *Silvie* was built by Mr. George Steers, the builder of the *America*, and is said to be a much faster sailer than the latter vessel.

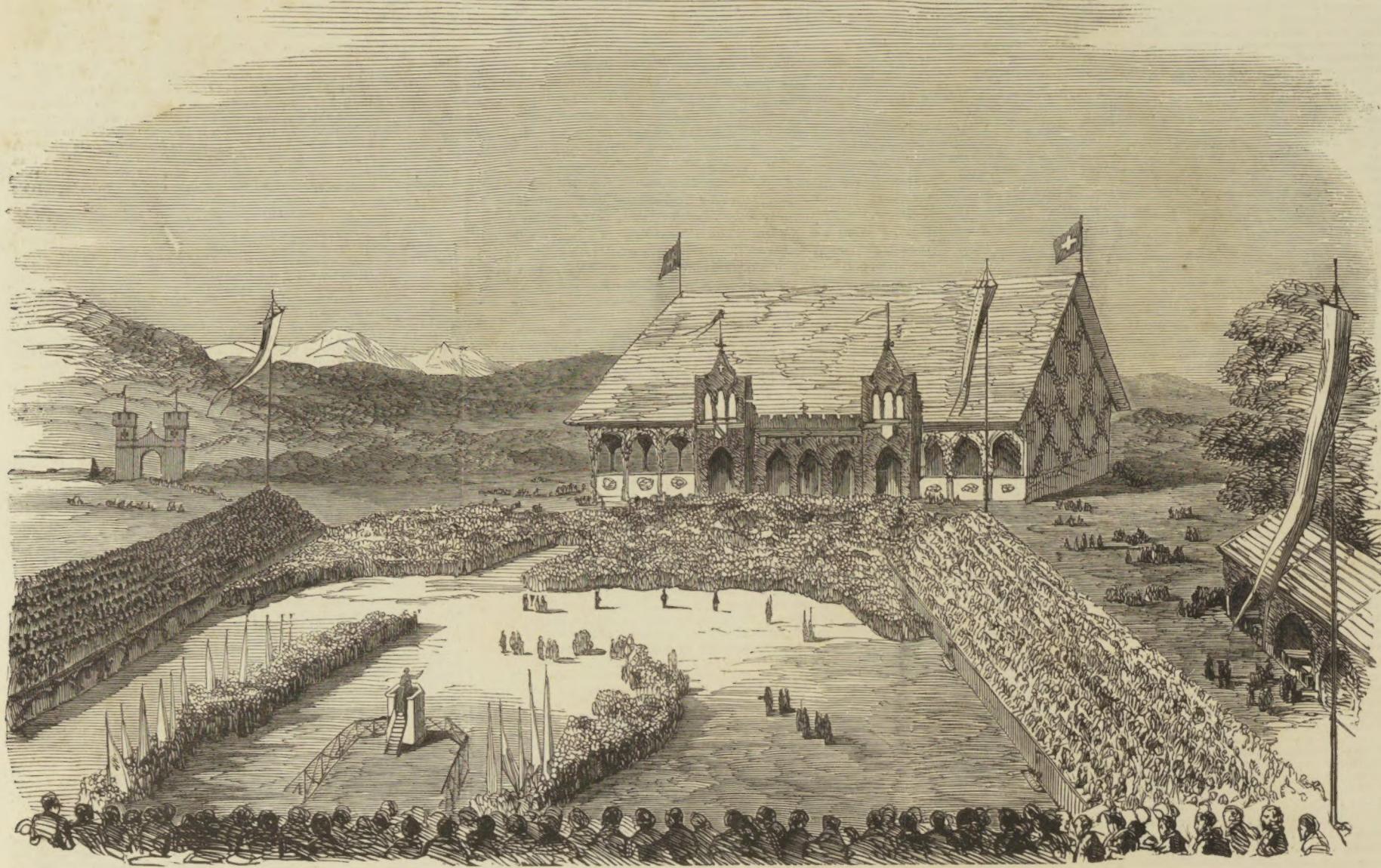
THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we mentioned the putting to sea, on the 26th of May, from Queenstown, the expedition to the Arctic Sea, consisting of the *Phoenix*, and her two transports, with the *Barracouta* and *Desperate* to attend them to the edge of the ice. On the night of the 6th ult., during a very heavy gale, the *Barracouta* parted company, and searched in vain for eight days for her companions. On the 16th, Cape Farewell bearing N. 52 W., distant 30 miles, weather clear, they found themselves completely surrounded by floating ice. They immediately bore up and ran to the southward, but with great difficulty; by seven a.m. they were out of danger, when a very heavy gale from N.N.W. commenced; at night the ship was under storm sails, and by morning the sea was tremendous. The *Barracouta*, however, behaved nobly, and confirmed all the reports of her admirable sea qualities. After passing four days more without sighting a ship, on the 21st they got up steam, and shaped their course for England. They arrived off Plymouth on the 1st, and at Sheerness on the 3rd inst. The *Barracouta* has not, during her passage out and home, received any damage to her hull, rigging, or machinery. During the time she was amongst the ice, the crew were put to practice, making some of the most conspicuous parts of the bergs the target. On one occasion, on the top of one of the bergs, there was to all appearance (formed by the snow) the hut of an Esquimaux, with a small hole in the side for entrance, several shots were put through this aperture, until the whole hut was destroyed; and that at a distance of 1,000 yards. The average temperature was 36 degrees. Immense quantities of wild sea-fowl were constantly (during moderate weather) following the ship; some were caught in the rigging, and notes braced to them, with the date of their liberation from the ship, the ship's name, and from whence sent off. This was not done for mere amusement, but in the hope that the birds might be taken by some of the brave unfortunate of our former expeditions. One very large bird, which had kept company with the ship for some time, taking his meals daily as the refuse was thrown overboard, was caught, and a note braced to him with a ribbon. On being set at liberty he immediately took his farewell of the ship, flying due north as far as the eye could sight him; previous to this, he had regularly every night taken up his berth in some part of the rigging. The *Barracouta*'s crew have expressed themselves delighted with their barque, and say they would not hesitate weathering any storm in her.

FIFTH GRAND CENTENNIAL FETE AT BERNE.

Five centuries have rolled away since that great event in the political history of Switzerland—the admission of its largest and most populous canton, Berne, into the Swiss Confederation. The population, among whom linger the last remnants of antique and primitive manners, resolved that so memorable an epoch of their liberation should be marked by a celebration of fitting magnificence. Accordingly, the Bernese, to use a somewhat artificial term, this year "got up" a very imposing spectacle in honour of the national event. The Swiss are conspicuous for such observances of their calendar of freedom; but the commemoration which has just been enacted at Berne, appears to have eclipsed in festal gaiety and splendour all the ceremonials of its class.

The days set apart for this great celebration were Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd of June. The city of Berne is situated in the centre of the plain, in a commanding position above the Aar, which nearly encircles it on all sides. Fine and ancient woods reach almost to the gates of the city, bearing a noble, and even majestic, aspect. It suggests the idea of a Roman town, although its handsomest houses and most sumptuous edifices date all since 1762. The Gothic cathedral, the Church of St. Esprit, the Mint, and the Hospital, are among its principal public buildings; while the private mansions are solid rather than showy. Nevertheless, its arcaded streets and its classical fountains—many of them ornamented with historic sculpture, render Berne a fit scene for such a fete as we are about to describe; and when to this we add that it is pre-eminent for its wide and lofty terraces, commanding the most superb views over the plains beneath, and the entire range of the Alps—while the artificial stateliness of the city is relieved by its majestic avenues of trees—the reader may imagine how greatly this sublime scenery, this grandeur of nature, must aid the multitudinous impersonations of art, as assimilating their painted pomp with the picturesque features of the town and its environs.

Pleasure-h



THE FIFTH GRAND CENTENNIAL FETE, AT BERNE.—THE RECEPTION PAVILION, AND TUESDAY'S CEREMONY.

long rows of benches erected for their accommodation on two sides of a square, shown in our first View—taken from the topmost seat of the tier devoted to the singers. Here, also, was the grand reception pavilion. The immense crowd of children of the Fatherland (there must have been from 40,000 to 50,000 persons present), all animated with the desire to glorify their nation, and bind still closer the union which dated from five centuries back, sang with great feeling. Over all, in the extreme distance, the eternal snows of the Bernese Alps were visible, and added much to the solemnity of the scene; increased, also, by the singing of a hymn by a thousand voices, "Lobet den Herrn." This was followed by an address, or rather oration, by M. Fischer, President of the Judicial Council; and afterwards by M. Zehnder. The proceedings terminated by the singing of "Rufst du mein Vaterland;" the procession then returning to the town.

In the afternoon, a Military Fête of Swiss boys—interesting on account of the extreme youth of most of the little warriors—was sadly damped by the rain, which appears to be a constant visitor at Berne—the covered pavements of the streets giving warning of it to a stranger.

In the evening, in all the streets might be heard the peculiar Alpine falsetto-calls of the Swiss peasantry—in most cases excellently performed; apparently, for the mere love of the performance.

We shall not detail the several classes which formed the cortége, although the printed programme would readily enable us to fill a column; for interminable appeared the host of councils, delegates, and deputies; the clergy and professors; the bodies of officers, singers, gymnastes, the wrestlers, and members of the *corps historique*, who assembled upon the great platform.

Wednesday's Fête (June 22) was, however, of a much grander character than its predecessor. At half-past nine o'clock in the morning the cortége left the Hotel de Ville, at a given signal, and commenced its march amidst the ringing of bells and a salvo of twenty-two cannons.

But the grandest affair of the day was the procession or *cortége historique*, which paraded the principal streets of the town in the afternoon; and which our Correspondent facetiously says, will be best described to an English reader, as about ten Lord Mayor's Shows rolled into one, and very much better done. The Bear, and Tell with his son Jemmy,

were, of course, personified. Then came men on horseback and on foot, in armour, and in ancient costume, of the brightest possible colours—yellow, red, blue, white, and black, in vivid contrast; many bands of music; waving plumes; the armorial shields and banners of the Cantons in brilliant array—our old friend Bruin, again prominent; with a strong touch of chivalric character; and, says our Correspondent, a most extraordinary sight, national theatrical entertainment of a most romantic description, such as would almost cause the Nimroud fires of the Princess' Theatre to pale.

This day the sun shone out bravely, and the whole population of Berne seemed in as high a state of excitement as it is possible for natives of Switzerland to be. The second Engraving shows the Fête at its highest festive point, in the market-place of Berne: here is the tower of the town-hall with its huge clock. The spectacle terminated with a grand supper in the Pavilion, shown in the first Illustration. The crowd of visitors to Berne was immense; it being estimated that upwards of 12,000 persons over and above the ordinary number of visitors slept in the city on Tuesday night.



THE FIFTH GRAND CENTENNIAL FETE, AT BERNE.—PROCESSION OF THE CORPS HISTORIQUE, IN THE MARKET-PLACE, ON WEDNESDAY.

T H E C A M P A T C H O B H A M .

LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B., &c.

THIS noble and gallant veteran, who has been honoured with the chief command of the troops in Camp at Chobham, is now in his 77th year, having been born in 1776. He entered the army in the year 1794, being then in his 18th year, as Ensign Colborne. After passing through the usual military gradations with the highest distinction, and having been present in some of the most important battles in the Peninsula, this distinguished officer became more familiarly known as Sir John Colborne. His services at Corunna, under Sir John Moore, won for him the honour of a Cross and three Clasps. At Albuera, he had the honour, in conjunction with Lord Hardinge, of retrieving the fortunes of the day, and regaining a battle which had been given up as lost. He was also in the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo; and he wears one of the old war decorations, so long withheld, and but lately distributed through the persevering exertions of his Grace the Duke of Richmond. But it is not in his own country alone that Lord Seaton enjoys the highest military distinctions; Austria has conferred on him the Order of Maria Theresa; Russia, the Order of St. George; and Portugal, the Order of the Tower and Sword; and he has received the honour of the Guelphic Order from Hanover. His Lordship served in Holland, Egypt, the Mediterranean, the Peninsula, France, and the Netherlands. In 1838 he was made Lieut.-General and Colonel at the same time of the 26th Cameronians, on which occasion he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Lord Seaton has been no less distinguished as a statesman and civil governor than as an able and successful General. As Lieut.-Governor-General of Guernsey; as Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards Governor-General of Canada; and as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, his Lordship—on successive occasions, in each and all of these capacities—gave convincing proofs of the profoundest sagacity and the possession of the higher order of governing power and administrative ability. It was reserved, however, for his career in Canada to procure for him the honours of elevation to the peerage, with a seat in the House of Lords, and a pension of £2000 a year. This took place during the Melbourne Administration, a period of great difficulty in Canadian affairs; and when the Home Government was considerably embarrassed by the unexpected return of the Earl of Durham from his post as Governor-General of Canada. The exciting debates which took place in both Houses of Parliament on that extraordinary occasion must still be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Lord Seaton was then Commander of the forces in Canada, and was also appointed Governor-General and Vice-Admiral. So firm, yet conciliatory, was his administration in this double capacity, that notwithstanding a great portion of both the Canadas was in open rebellion, he succeeded in establishing the permanence of British rule, conciliated the disaffected, and, by his wise policy, re-established peace and order.

In recognition of these services, in 1839, he was created Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the county of Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. From 1843 to 1849, he filled the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles.

Lord Seaton is a member of an old Devonshire family, and Lady Seaton is a native of the same county. His Lordship has five sons—three of them in the army, one of whom is Aide-de-Camp to the present Governor-General of Canada; and four daughters.

His Lordship's skill as a military tactician, has excited unbounded admiration during the evolutions of the troops at Chobham. His resemblance to the "Great Duke" on horseback has been the theme of general observation.

We resume our report from last week's Number, with the details of the evolutions of

SATURDAY,

Which being, as usual, a parliamentary holiday, a large number of the members of both Houses visited the Camp. The day was also distin-



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B., COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS ENCAMPED AT CHOBHAM.

guished by the attendance of the Prince Lucien Bonaparte; the Duc de Montebello, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; and other eminent officers representing the various branches of the French military service. This remarkable and brilliant body of visitors added considerably, by their display of costume, to the pictorial effect of the scene; and they seemed to evoke the greatest interest in the evolutions of the British troops. Lord Hardinge was present, and accompanied the French visitors during the greater part of the day. The command of the troops was entirely in the hands of Lieut. General Lord Seaton. About eleven o'clock the troops were paraded in point of their several encampments. The cavalry were the first to move in masses of columns, decreasing their front as they approached the little bridge on the right, adjoining Colonel Challoner's demesne. The Horse Artillery proceeded along the northern height, and took up its position near the cavalry. The infantry corps, with the Rifles in front, assembled in contiguous column in the centre. The Guards followed in columns on the right of the Rifles. The field-batteries occupied the extreme left. A series of skilful manoeuvres, to change position, followed, previous to any determined advance towards the enemy—which consisted on this occasion of a com-

rest in the proceedings of the day, and enjoyed a close view of the whole evolutions; after which, under the direction, and escorted by Lords Hardinge and Seaton, with a brilliant staff, they posted themselves on an eminence in front of the artillery encampment, in order to see the troops defile before them. This display was similar to what took place on the occasion of her Majesty's first visit to Chobham. The open space in front permitted the troops to march past in open column. The infantry marched in columns of battalions, and advanced in double files from centres of companies, re-forming into column as they defiled past. The cavalry marched past in column of troops. The whole of the regiments, but especially the Highlanders, attracted the marked attention and approbation of the foreign visitors, which was frequently expressed in audible and flattering terms. Amongst the other distinguished visitors who enjoyed this military spectacle, we observed the Duke of Atholl, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Jocelyn, the Earl of Lucan, and a large circle of fair equestrians.

SUNDAY.
The day being exceedingly fine, a considerable number of country-folk



THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—VISIT OF PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

visited the Encampment; but the Londoners mustered by no means so largely as was expected. The religious services were precisely similar to those observed on the previous Sunday. Of course no military evolutions took place.

TUESDAY.—VIRGINIA WATER.

This being the day for the Virginia Water pontoons, an immense assemblage of spectators crowded at an early hour by road, rail, and river, to witness the event. Great apprehensions were entertained that in the presence of such a multitude it would be impossible to preserve the fences in the neighbourhood of the Royal demesnes; but this emergency was provided for with their usual foresight by the authorities, who brought down two hundred additional constables by the seven o'clock train, on Tuesday morning, from the Waterloo-station. Lord Hardinge and General Lord Seaton also travelled by this line, leaving Waterloo-station by the express train, a little after seven o'clock. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince of Hohenlohe, with their respective suites, travelled to Windsor by the Great Western Railway, and proceeded to Virginia Water by the Royal carriages.

At the Camp the troops were under arms at half-past eight o'clock, and were supplied with an additional amount of rations and ammunition. The troopers were supplied with forage for the horses. On the arrival of Lord Hardinge and Lord Seaton at the Camp, at a quarter to nine o'clock, the troops were immediately put in motion, and commenced their march towards Virginia Water, adopting the precautions usually observed with a supposed enemy in front, and in an unfriendly country. The Rifles, the 55th Regiment, the 50th, and the 42nd, under the command of General Fane, marched from their cantonments across Catin's Valley, and entered the road leading through Colonel Challoner's plantation. The Life Guards, the 17th Lancers, the Carabiners, and the 13th Light Dragoons, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; together with the three battalions of household troops, commanded by Colonel Bentinck, took a different route; but leading to Virginia Water by the Egham-road. The third division, under Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, took what is called the Upper-road, marching to Blacknest-bridge, which was to be attacked by this brigade, and form the commencement of the battle. The enemy, which was composed of nearly 400 men (much larger than on any former occasion), consisted of a detachment of the 3rd Battalion of Grenadiers, a party of the 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers, and two companies of Sappers and Miners, which, as on Saturday, were under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lieutenant-Colonel Vicars. The various divisions of the army entered the grounds around Virginia Water almost at the same time, near to the spot appointed for the pontoon operations.

On a sloping eminence leading to the water's edge, commanding a good view of the forthcoming operations, were congregated a large number of distinguished fashionables in carriages and on horseback, amongst whom we observed the Earl Grosvenor, the Earl of Sefton, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Atholl, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lord Dufferin, the Countess of Wiltshire, the Ladies Grey de Wilton, &c. Lord Hardinge and his staff occupied a position near to this aristocratic group; and was joined by Lord Raglan, in his uniform as Master-General of the Ordnance; the Duke de Montebello, and the other French officers. The Earl of Cardigan and Lord Gough were present in plain clothes.

The picturesqueness of the scene was greatly increased by the appearance of her Majesty and the Royal party in a splendidly gilt barge, which rowed about on the Ornamental Water to such points as commanded the best view of the operations.

Preparations were now made for the distribution of the attacking forces. The enemy was posted on the western side of the Ornamental Water in a strong situation, in which he could be attacked by only three approaches, all of which were highly defensible. The right wing, commanded by General Sir De Lacy Evans, had access to the enemy by Blacknest-bridge, thrown across the western extremity of the lake. The centre and principal force was posted to defend the arm of water in the rear of the Wheatsheaf Inn, over which the pontoon-bridge was to be thrown. The other approach was by a narrow path, which led by the water's edge from the Egham road to the rear and left of the line. It should be mentioned that her Majesty and her Royal visitors witnessed the arrival of the troops from the fishing temple at the side of the lake.

The movements commenced by a feint on the part of General Evans's brigade to draw the enemy away from his position towards Blacknest-bridge, whilst the pontoon-bridge was being constructed under the protection of the other brigades. At eleven o'clock, General Evans, supported by a field battery, but without the Rifles, commenced the attack on Blacknest-bridge, which lasted, without intermission, for three quarters of an hour. In the meantime, the cavalry, with a portion of the 55th and 50th Regiments, had gone round by the Egham road, to force the path which led to the enemy's left and rear. Whilst the attention of the enemy was diverted to these points of attack, four rafts, formed of India-rubber pontoons, were constructed, by which four companies of the Rifle Corps were conveyed to the enemy's side of the water, where, undistinguishable from the foliage by their green uniforms, they lay concealed until their services were required. At this moment the Queen's barge, with its light and elegant canopy, and the Royal standard floating at the prow, approached the immediate scene of action on the water for the purpose of enabling her Majesty and the Royal visitors to inspect more closely the great attraction of the day—the construction of the pontoon-bridge. A company of Sappers and Miners now started from a concealed position among the trees, and proceeded, at double quick time, towards the lake, followed by the pontoon waggons. On arriving at the spot appointed for constructing the bridge, half of the Rifle battalion ran forward and helped the Sappers and Miners to take the pontoons from the waggons, and launch them into the water. The enemy now evidently awakened to a sense of their danger, made a vigorous onslaught against the attacking force, but they were repelled by a brisk fire from the concealed riflemen, as well as by the field batteries from the opposite side of the lake. The whole of the fifteen pontoon or rafts, were got into the water in two minutes, and in less than twenty-five minutes the pontoon-bridge was fixed. The fire during this period from all sides was truly deafening. The instant the bridge was fixed, the Rifles rushed across and occupied the wood on the other side, compelling the enemy to give ground. The whole brigade of Guards next crossed the bridge six abreast, followed by three batteries of artillery at a walking pace. The Carabiners was the regiment of cavalry selected for the honour of crossing the bridge in the presence of her Majesty, which they did in single file at a walking pace, in the face of heavy fire. The field batteries and 42nd Highlanders crossed the bridge immediately after the Carabiners, and, rushing on the enemy, a dreadful scene of imaginary carnage ensued, which ended in the enemy being surrounded, and ultimately taken prisoners. General Evans's brigade having crossed Blacknest-bridge, joined the other brigades, and, with their vanquished enemies, proceeded to an open space of ground known as Smith's Lawn, whither they had been preceded by the Queen and Royal party in a barouche, attended by the generals and a brilliant staff, for the purpose of seeing the troops pass in review before her Majesty.

After the troops had marched past, they piled arms and proceeded to partake of their rations. They then marched back to the Camp.

Her Majesty and the Royal party had previously proceeded to the Lodge, where luncheon was served. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal circle then returned to London.

WEDNESDAY.

This was a holiday at the Camp; yet, notwithstanding the fatigues of the previous day, the soldiers evinced the utmost vivacity, and indulged in the games peculiar to their respective countries. A number of foot-races, wheelbarrow races backwards, hop-step-and-jump races, and jingling matches, took place amongst the Grenadier Guards; whilst the Highlanders and other regiments amused themselves with similar sports. Amongst the Grenadiers prizes were contended for, which were appointed to be adjudged on the following evening.

LONDON NEWS THURSDAY.

The rumour that her Majesty intended to review the fleet at Spithead, on today, had the effect of lessening in some degree the number of visitors in the Camp. It transpired, however, that her Majesty had changed her intention, if she ever entertained it; and a rumour of his Royal Highness Prince Albert being slightly indisposed, had the effect of inducing many persons to divert their journey to Chobham, who otherwise intended to visit Portsmouth or Southampton. The number of visitors by the early trains was very considerable; and, from the absence of watering-carts, along the road from Chertsey to the Camp, the clouds of dust created by the numerous vehicles were absolutely stifling.

At ten o'clock the troops were paraded and inspected in the usual manner, and then defiled by the left along the Bagshot road, in the direction of the Chobham heights, the scene of so many previous meetings. The enemy was composed, as usual, of a detachment of Grenz-

dier Guards, and a company of Sappers and Miners, who proceeded in the same direction with the attacking party; but one novel feature in the movement was, that whilst the troops of the Camp took to the heights, the enemy occupied the plain. General Evans's brigade occupied the centre, with the Grenadier Guards and field batteries on the right; having Colonel Fane's brigade, with the Horse Artillery and squadrons of cavalry on the extreme left. It is unnecessary to go through the various movements and evolutions that ensued—the brilliant charges of cavalry, the roar of artillery and the volleys of musketry; which ended in the total rout and discomfiture of the enemy at the early hour of half-past twelve o'clock. The troops marched home to their quarters about one o'clock.

The Duke of Beaufort was on the ground all day.

Lord Seaton gave a grand entertainment in the evening at Highman's Lodge, to upwards of 200 officers of the army, at which the band of the 93rd Regiment attended.

At half past five o'clock the prizes were distributed to the men of the Grenadier Guards who had distinguished themselves in the games on the previous evening. The first prize of £1 was awarded to Corporal Buckle, Grenadier Guards, in a foot-race of non-commissioned officers; and the second to Corporal Hill. The first prize for privates was won by Campbell, Scotch Fusilier Guards.

In a foot-race of a hundred yards, for non-commissioned officers, the first prize was awarded to Sergeant Chalmers, Scots Fusilier Guards; and the second to Sergeant Craig, of the same regiment. The prizes were adjudicated by Captain Cartwright, of the 1st battalion of Grenadiers Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Steele of the Coldstreams; and Captain Hepburn, of the Fusiliers, who were the principal promoters of the sport.

An entire change in the regiments, with the exception of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, will take place at the Camp on the 14th of July, when the present regiments under canvas will be relieved by the following:

CAVALRY.—The 1st Life Guards, by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), from Hyde-park; the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), by the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (the Scots Greys), from Birmingham; the 13th Light Dragoons, by the 4th Queen's Own Light Dragoons, from Ipswich; the 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), by the 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons (Hussars), from Nottingham.

FOOT GUARDS.—The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, by the 2nd Battalion, from Wellington Barracks; the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, by the 2nd battalion, from St. George's Barracks; the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, by the 2nd battalion, from the Tower of London.

INFANTRY.—The 38th Foot, the 42nd (Highland), the 50th, the 93rd (Highland), the 95th Foot, and the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, by the six following regiments:—The 7th Royal Fusiliers, from Plymouth; the 19th Foot, from Gosport; the 35th, from Plymouth; the 75th (Highlanders), from Edinburgh Castle; the 88th, from Portsmouth; and the 97th, from Walmer.

ARTILLERY.—Capt. Tayler's troop of Royal Horse Artillery, at Woolwich, will relieve Capt. Wood's; Capt. Shakespeare's nine-pounder field-battery, at Chatham, to relieve Capt. Price's and Capt. Wodehouse's light six-pounder field-battery; and Capt. Papillon's ditto will relieve Capt. Campbell's and Capt. Lefroy's similar batteries.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 10.—7th Sunday after Trinity. London-bridge burnt, 1212.

MONDAY, 11.—Jack Cade killed, 1450. Prince of Orange murdered, 1581.

TUESDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806. Erasmus died, 1536.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.

THURSDAY, 14.—The Bastille destroyed, 1789.

FRIDAY, 15.—St. Swithin. French Revolution commenced, 1789.

SATURDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 4 30	A 4 50	M 5 5	A 5 30	M 5 60	A 6 35	M 7 0

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—MR. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce to nobility, his friends, and the public, that his annual BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, for which occasion will be performed Auber's celebrated Opera FRA DIABOLA. Zarina, Mrs. Sims Reeves; Lady Alciss, Miss Julia Harland; Lord Alceas, Mr. Weis; Lorenzo, Mr. Manvers; Peppi, Mr. H. Corri; Giacomo, Mr. F. Smith; Matteo, Mr. S. Jones; and Fra Diavolo, Mr. Sims Reeves. After which, Herr Reichart, the celebrated flautist, will perform the CARNAVAL, being his last appearance previous to his departure for America. To conclude with the Musical Farce of THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, Mr. Sims Reeves, being his first appearance in that character. The orchestra will be numerous and complete, selected from the two Philharmonic bands. Conductor, M. Benedict. Private Boxes and Tickets to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; or of Mr. Sims Reeves, 123, Gloucester-terrace; and at Mr. Allcroft's Opera Office, 15, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel. Doors open at Seven o'clock, performance to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

M. JULLIEN'S TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—The Committee of Management have the honour to announce that the above CONCERT will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11th. Vocalists: Madame Florentine, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Madame Doris, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Miss Alice; Miss Julia Harland; Lord Alceas, Mr. Weis; Lorenzo, Mr. Manvers; Peppi, Mr. H. Corri; Giacomo, Mr. F. Smith; Matteo, Mr. S. Jones; and Fra Diavolo, Mr. Sims Reeves. After which, Herr Reichart, the celebrated flautist, will perform the CARNAVAL, being his last appearance previous to his departure for America. This Grand Entertainment will take place on TUESDAY next, JULY 12th.

Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. The Audience portion of the Theatre will be set apart for SPECTATORS.—Dress Circle, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Galleries, 2s. and 1s.; Private Boxes, £3 3s.

Tickets and Places to Boxes may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre; also at the principal Libraries and Musicalsellers.

M. JULLIEN'S FAREWELL BAL-MASQUE, THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that, in compliance with the suggestions of several of his Patrons, he has determined to take advantage of the magnificent New Decoration kindly prepared for his Testimonial Concert at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and to give a FAREWELL BAL-MASQUE previous to his departure for AMERICA. This Grand Entertainment will take place on TUESDAY next, JULY 12th.

Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. The Audience portion of the Theatre will be set apart for SPECTATORS.—Dress Circle, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Galleries, 2s. and 1s.; Private Boxes, £3 3s.

Upwards.

Tickets and Places to Boxes may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre; also at the principal Libraries and Musicalsellers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—SAUDANAPALUS will be performed EVERY EVENING during the week, with other entertainments, according to the bills of the day. MACBETH will be repeated for the FIFTY-FIRST TIME on WEDNESDAY WEEK, JULY 20th.

G. ERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, July 9th, will be produced WIDERSPENSHIE. Monday July 11th, a new comedy, entitled DONNA DIANA. On Wednesday, July 13th, WILLIAM TELL. Friday, July 15th, the new play of PRECIOSA. Saturday next, July 16th, Goethe's FAUST.—Boxes, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 3s.; Galleries, 2s. and 1s.; Private Boxes, £3 3s.

CHAPPELL and OLLIVIER, Bond-street. Members are requested to deliver their tickets at the Box-office.

J. ELLA, Director.

M. BRINLEY RICHARDS' EVENING CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 13.—HANOVER ROOMS.—Eight o'clock.—Miss Messent, Madame Weis, Signor Gardoni, and Mr. Weis; Herr Molique, M. Benedict, and M. Aguilar.—Reserved Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Single Tickets, 5s.—To be had at CRAMER and CO., Regent-street; CHAPPELL and OLLIVIER, Bond-street. Members are requested to deliver their tickets at the Box-office.

MESSRS. MACFARLANE and CUNNINGHAM having completed their First Series of six representations of their BUDGET, at Willis's Rooms, with the greatest success, beg to announce that they will give their SECOND SERIES at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, commencing on THURSDAY next, JULY 14, when, in addition to Mr. Macfarlane's wonderful performance of Duets on Two Brass Instruments at the same time, various attractions will be added to the programme of their "Budget."—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.—To commence at Half-past Eight o'clock.

THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS.—First public appearance in Europe, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, of this new Race of People, discovered in Central America, who had the distinguished honour of appearing before her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by special command, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday Morning last, July 4; and were presented to her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and the other members of the Royal Family; the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince Hobenlohe Langenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg.

MONDAY, JULY 11, and every Morning and Evening until further notice, these extraordinary Lilliputians WILL APPEAR in their NATIVE COSTUMES, as Kaanas of Iximaya.

The Aztecs are from the great and mysterious city of Iximaya, in Central America, described by those standard authorities—Humboldt, Pritchard, Prescott, and Stephens. These unique, strange, and beautiful creatures, so unlike in form and feature to all other species of mankind, have probably the greatest variety of wonders yet discovered, and to have no other alliance or species—traces of—by comparative anatomy, or otherwise—than to the ancient races whose portraits are found on the antique Sculptured Obelisks and Hieroglyphical Pictures brought from the Ruins of Nineveh, Egypt, and Central America.

Admission: Reserved Seats, 5s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d. Children: Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 1s. 6d. An Illustrated History of the Aztecs, 1s.

THE ADMISSION for ARTIZANS, &c., on MONDAYS is reduced to 3d. each person, to the EXHIBITIONS at GORE-HOUSE, KENSINGTON, consisting of CABINET-WORK, lent by her Majesty the Queen, and several Noblemen and Gentlemen; the works of the Schools of Art, and the studies of Mr. Mulready, R.A. Admission on other days, 6d. each person (except Saturday, 1s.).—Open from 3 to 7.

M. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday. Stalls, 3s. (which can be secured at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four); area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. A View of the celebrated MER DE GLACE from Montanvert has been added to the Illustrations.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY of GERMAN PAINTINGS.—The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN daily, from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Lessing, Sohn, Achenebach, Hildebrandt, Leut-Schirmer, Weber, Tidemand, Gude, Berner, Mucke, Bodom, &c., &c., have contributed to the above collection. Several new works have been added.—168, New Bond-street.

ZULU KAFIRS.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.—OPEN every MORNING and EVENING. Doors open at Three and Eight.—Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Descriptive books, 6d. each, may be had at the Gallery. Admission, 1s.

POULTRY SHOW.—The FIRST ANNUAL LONDON GREAT SUMMER POULTRY SHOW will be held at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR on Wednesday, 27th; Thursday, 28th; and Friday, 29th July, 1853. In consequence of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Gloucester, the time for exhibitors making their entries is prolonged to the 15th instant.

JAMES HENRY CATLING, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Four o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on the THAMES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Younge; in addition to the varied Scientific Lectures and Exhibitions. Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1

the other countries in which our demand encourages the growth, and from which we procure supplies, to distribute them wherever they may be needed.

At each customary period for the publication of the national balance-sheet, the country sees reason to congratulate itself that the late Sir Robert Peel was wise and courageous enough to repeal the Corn-laws. Year after year since that time obnoxious taxes have been modified or abolished, and large sacrifices of revenue have been made; yet year after year the national resources, instead of diminishing or remaining stationary, have increased. Thus, the confident predictions of national ruin that was to result from Free-trade, have not only been falsified; but an extraordinary, a continuous, and an increasing tide of prosperity has proved—even to the false prophets—that the new commercial system was better than its own most sanguine friends anticipated. It has been urged that the concurrent discovery of the gold of California, and more especially of Australia, has, to some extent, contributed to this happy result; but it is at length admitted on nearly all hands that the influx of gold and the impetus given to trade and commerce merely augmented a prosperity which they did not cause. In the Customs, in the Excise, and in every branch of the national revenue, that may be taken as a gauge of the real state of the people, there is an increase; showing that they are better fed, better clad, and, of necessity, more permanently and profitably employed than they were under the exploded system of restricted trade. The revenue-tables for the year and the quarter ending on the 5th instant, show these facts in a remarkable manner:

	Year ended July 5, 1853		Quarter ended July 5, 1853	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	57,412	441,173	..	..
Excise	531,195	352,101	..	..
Stamps	474,487	48,322	..	..
Taxes	51,345	6,776	..	..
Property-tax	225,169	3,964	..	..
Post-office	25,000	21,000	..	..
Crown Lands	172,888	140,888	..	..
Miscellaneous	143,086	111,652	..	..
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,480,084	200,498	1,010,260	115,616
Imprest and other Moneys	163,785	44,071	..	..
Repayments of Advances	479,583	207,921	..	..
Total	2,123,452	200,498	1,262,252	115,616
Deduct Decrease	200,498	115,616	{ Deduct Decrease.	
Increase on the Year	11,922,954	1,146,636	{ Increase on the Quarter.	

An increase of nearly two millions upon the financial year, and of considerably upwards of one million upon the quarter is highly gratifying as a justification of the past and encouragement for the future. Let us hope that the fearful evil of a European war may yet be averted; or, if such a consummation be not possible, that the calamity may be of short continuance; that the disturber of the public peace may be speedily made to feel that even Autocrats are responsible to their contemporaries as well as to posterity; and that the nations, relieved from the scourge, may have leisure to thrive and to imitate the great example of Free-trade which we have set them.

THE COURT.

The gaieties of the Court have been brought to a close with the entertainments of the past week. The State Ball on Friday evening was a very brilliant affair. Her Majesty returned to the ball-room after supper, and for the third time danced in a quadrille.

On Saturday last, the Queen gave a dinner party, the company at which included their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Count Kielmannsegg (the Hanoverian Minister), the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Louise of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen of Hanover were present at the service.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, with her Majesty's visitors, inspected in Buckingham Palace the two Aztecs from Central America. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with their illustrious guests, took a drive in two open carriages-and-four during the afternoon; and in the evening honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society with their presence, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took leave of the Queen and the Prince on Monday evening, and left town by the mail-train for Dover, en route to the Continent.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, left town for Windsor at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock. Her Majesty and the illustrious party travelled by the Great Western Railway; and, on reaching the Windsor station, proceeded in several of the Queen's carriages to Virginia Water, and afterwards went to the Royal Lodge, where luncheon was served. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal circle, returned by the same route to London, arriving at Buckingham Palace at half-past four o'clock. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, subsequently honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a State Concert at Buckingham Palace. The absence of the Prince Consort from the Opera on the previous night, and again from the concert this evening, disclosed the fact of his Royal Highness's indisposition, and on the following morning it became known that his Royal Highness was suffering from an attack of measles.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Adelaide took leave of the Queen, on their return to the Continent. The Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty on Thursday evening.

The Prince of Wales left town on Monday for Windsor Castle, his medical attendants having recommended a change of air.

Lord Camoys has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duties as the Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle has succeeded Major-General Berkeley Drummond in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, have relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, in their duties as the Esquires in Waiting to the Queen and Prince.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT.

The Queen gave a concert on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The invitations numbered about 400, and included the Royal family, the Foreign Ministers, the Ministers and Officers of State, and a large party of the nobility.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and was attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Baroness de Speth, and Lord James Murray.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was attended by Lady Suffolk and Lieut.-Colonel Stephens.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Baron Lilie.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was attended by Major the Hon. James Macdonald.

At ten o'clock the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of

Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess Adelaide, left the Yellow Drawing-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies in Waiting, and was conducted by the Marquis of Bredalbane, Lord Chamberlain, and other officers of State, to the Grand Saloon, which was fitted up for music. The concert immediately commenced. Refreshments were served between the acts; and, at the conclusion of the concert, the illustrious and distinguished party proceeded to supper in the State Dining-room.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

The Queen and Prince Albert, according to present arrangements, will leave town on the 12th inst., for the purpose of honouring the Exhibition at Dublin with a visit. Her Majesty and the Prince will travel by the London and North-Western Railway, direct to Holyhead; at which port the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht will arrive on Monday next, to be in readiness to receive the Queen and her Royal Consort, and convey them to Kingstown. Her Majesty will sleep on board the Royal yacht, in Holyhead Harbour, on the night of her arrival at that port. The return of the Court to town is not expected to be delayed beyond the 16th inst.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the youthful Princesses of Hanover, and attended by the members of the Royal suite, left the residence of the Hanoverian Legation at six o'clock on Monday morning, for the London-bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway, on their return to the Continent. His Majesty, on taking leave of Lord Elphinstone and General Buckley, the Lord and Groom in Waiting appointed by the Queen to attend on her illustrious relative, presented each of them with a very handsome gold snuff-box, bearing upon the lid his own likeness, set with brilliants.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Prince de Joinville visited the Princess of Prussia on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace; and afterwards called on the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess Adelaide, went to Claremont, on Saturday, and visited the Countess de Neuilly.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, after a lengthened absence in Italy, have arrived at Chesterfield House, from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry arrived at Holderness House, on Saturday, from Homburg.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have left Dresden for the German spas.

Lady Cowley left London on Saturday last, for Boulogne-sur-Mer, en route to Paris.

Lord Glenelg left London on Tuesday, for a tour on the Continent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Temp- erature from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July 1	29.708	67.1	48.8	56.7	— 5.1	S.W.	0.28
" 2	29.967	65.1	49.2	55.2	— 6.8	S.W. & N.W.	0.00
" 3	30.219	67.9	51.1	57.7	— 4.4	N.W.	0.00
" 4	30.135	71.1	52.5	59.9	— 2.3	S.W.	0.00
" 5	29.996	74.3	55.2	63.4	+ 1.1	S.W.	0.00
" 6	29.915	78.0	56.1	65.2	+ 3.0	S.W.	0.00
" 7	29.864	82.8	59.2	69.1	+ 7.0	S.W. & S.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.79 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.30 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 3rd, and decreased to 29.94 by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.972 inches. The weather during the week has been fine: the mean daily temperatures have varied from 62° below, to 7° above their average values. During the five days that the mean daily temperatures were below their averages—viz., from June 30 to July 4—the average daily deficiency of the temperature was 4.3°. The mean daily temperature on the 2nd was 55.2°, and is the lowest mean temperature recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1832, when it was 54.4°. The mean temperature of the week was 61.0°, being 1.1° above the average of thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 82.8° (on the 7th); the lowest 48.8° (on the 1st): their difference, 34°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 19.2°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly three-tenths of an inch.

Lewisham, July 8th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Erratum in last Week's Report.—The mean reading of the barometer for the month of June, at the level of the sea:—For 21.515 inches, read 29.515 inches.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 2, the births of 1711 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 856 were boys, and 855 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the seven preceding years the average number was 1338. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number of deaths, corrected for increase of population, was 1014. The actual mortality of last week exhibits an increase of 89 upon the estimated amount, the number of deaths from all causes amounting to 1103. The Registrar-General remarks that the increase of mortality is due to the influx of cases which had been permitted during the quarter to accumulate upon the coroners' books. To zymotic diseases 203 deaths are attributed (their average is 222): of these 47 are due to hooping-cough (in excess of its average by 17). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 49 (their average is 46). To tubercular diseases, 217 (their average is 186): of these, 158 are due to consumption (in excess of its average by 23). To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 101 (their average is 113): of these, 23 are due to apoplexy, 13 to paralysis, and 14 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 51 (their average is 32). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 121 (their average is 89): of these, 47 are due to bronchitis (in excess of its average by 22); and to pneumonia, 54 (in excess of its average by 12). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 60 (their average is 66). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 116 deaths are attributed, exceeding the average of ten years by 69.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday, about 150 of the trustees, managers, and secretaries of the various charitable schools in and around the metropolis attended at the Mansion-house, at the request of the Lord Mayor, to confer with his Lordship as to the best means of promoting a more practical knowledge of science and art amongst all classes, in accordance with the recommendation of her Majesty at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That it is highly desirable that, in all schools for the industrial classes, the pupils should be taught drawing and the elements of science." "That the Department of Science and Art be requested to furnish a clear and simple definition of its object and intentions, with short suggestions as to the best means of forming new schools for the teaching of art and science." Thanks having been voted to the Lord Mayor, the business terminated.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—On Monday the committee met, and passed the preamble of a bill to give to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings extended time and further powers for completing the embankment of the Thames between Vauxhall and Battersea Bridges, and a new street from Lower Sloane-street, in connection therewith. A new street is to be carried out in connection with the Chelsea Suspension-bridge now constructing—the works of which have been resumed, and the suspension chains and towers for which are in a forward state. The height of the embankment is to be continuously four feet above Trinity datum, and 70 feet wide in the roadway. It is understood to be ultimately the intention of the Commissioners of Works to extend the embankment as far below bridge as the London Docks, and to have a similar embankment on the Surrey side, with the further object in view—provision being made for the wharfs and river traffic—of furnishing a continuous river promenade, of which the portion in front of the New Houses of Parliament will eventually form part.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE.—A sermon was preached in aid of the funds of this institution, on Sunday last, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, at St. Peter's, Pimlico. The Right Rev. Prelate took for his text chap. of St. Luke, and 6th verse. The sum of £52 1s. 9d. was collected for this excellent charity.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—On Monday night a public meeting of journeymen bricklayers took place at the National Hall, Holborn, to consider their position with regard to the wages movement, and to take steps to secure an advance of wages in their branch of the building trade. Mr. W. Fisk occupied the chair, and justified a demand for increased wages upon the ground of the great advance which has lately taken place in the price of provisions. A resolution was unanimously carried, claiming an advance of 6d. per day upon this ground, and a deputation was appointed to confer with the masters.

THREATENING THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—On Wednesday, Thomas Whitehead, about fifty years of age, and described as an artist, was examined at Bow-street, before Mr. Henry, the magistrate, relative to sending a threatening letter to Lord Aberdeen. The defendant denied that there was any passage in the letter which could be so designated. The magistrate differed, and read the following—"I shall be goaded on to do that which my soul abhors." The defendant said he had been under the strict espionage of the police for years. He was evidently labouring under a delusion, and was remanded to St. Giles's workhouse for the present.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday last a meeting of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi—the Duke of Northumberland, K



THE TURKISH FLEET AT ANCHOR AT BUYUKDERA, IN THE BOSPHORUS.—SKETCHED FROM THE GIANT'S HILL

THE TURKISH FLEET.
We are enabled, by the courtesy of the Correspondent whose letter appeared in our Journal of last week, to present our readers with the accompanying Illustration from the seat of impending war—a view of the Turkish fleet at anchor at Buyukder, in the Bosphorus, a short distance from the Black Sea. The sketch is taken from "the Giant's Hill," on the Asiatic side. The

ships are anchored in such a position that the three line-of-battle ships would fire up the Bosphorus towards the opening of the Black Sea; and the large frigates would fire across the river. They have springs attached, to enable them to swing round, and fire their other broadsides on the enemy.

The Turkish Fleet consists of fifteen sail:

three are very large line-of-

battle ships;

the remainder being 64-gun frigates and corvettes. Thirteen

are shown in the Sketch: a large frigate and corvette lying opposite the

Turkey; several small corvettes and brigs at anchor in different parts of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish Fleet is altogether composed of 22 ships, two of them three-deckers, three two-deckers, ten frigates, four corvettes, eight brigs, and eight

steamers, four of which are of large dimensions. This force will be in-

creased by ships recalled from different

stations, and by eight others

which are now en route to the Bosphorus. Captain Achmet Pacha, the fleet will be under the special command of the Vice-Admiral Achmet Pacha, who arrived from Montesegro for that object. The other principal officers are Mustapha Pacha, Muchava Pacha, and Osman

Pacha.

THE COMBINED ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

The engraving, illustrating the combined English and French Fleets, was taken from the deck of the steamer "London" during the preceding View of the Turkish Fleet, was taken from board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "City of London." The high land on the left is Cape Janissary; that on the right is some portion of the plain of Troy. The English Fleet, at the period of our Correspondent's Sketch, consisted

of six line-of-battle ships, seven steamers, and one frigate. The French fleet consists of eight line-of-battle ships, and four steamers. The boats coming from the English Fleet are bringing to the "City of London" despatches for Malta and England; and the signals on the steamer communicate to the Fleet that there are despatches on board from Constantinople for the Admiral.



CATON, 6. MODESTE, 18. SANE, 14. MEGADORE, 16.

BAYARD, 90. NAPOLEON, 90. FIREBRAND, 6.

MAGELLAN, 14.

TIGER, 16.

SAMPSON, 10.

HENRI IV, 100.

MONTEBELLO, 120.

VALMY, 120.

VILLE DE PARIS (FLAG), 112.

BRITANNIA (FLAG), 120.

VENGEANCE, 84.

RODNEY, 90.

ARETHUSA, 50.

ALBION, 90.

RETRIBUTION, 28.

TRAFAVGAR, 120.

INFLEXIBLE, 6.

FURY, 6.

FRENCH FLEET.

THE COMBINED ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN BESIKA BAY.

ENGLISH FLEET.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The Earl of SHAFESBURY presented a petition from more than 500 incumbents of district and other churches, stating, that there are nearly 4000 incumbents whose incomes are under £150, and very many of exemplary lives and long standing in the ministry whose incomes are below £90, and who are, consequently, obliged to engage in tuition, literary labours, &c., to obtain food and raiment for themselves and their families. The petitioners prayed the House to take into their immediate consideration the inadequacy of the district system to meet the spiritual wants of the population, the distressed condition of a large proportion of the incumbents, and the fact, that the Church is in possession of sufficient property to remedy these evils.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from Birmingham, praying that the House, in any measures for the future Government of India, would abolish the system of a double Government, and appoint a home administration appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to the Imperial Parliament. On these topics the noble Lord spoke some time; but Earl GRANVILLE declined to be drawn into a discussion.

Their Lordships then considered in committee the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Continuance Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that, in lieu of the present Stamp-duties on certain deeds or instruments, and on scrip certificates, other duties should be payable. These resolutions were agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved that, from and after the 5th of July, 1853, in lieu of the duties now payable on advertisements, there should be paid, on each advertisement contained in or published with a newspaper, periodical paper, pamphlet, or literary work, a duty of 6d. He took occasion to explain the alterations made in the original plan of the Government respecting the Stamp-duty on newspapers, and the reasons of that alteration. It was now proposed to enlarge the space of newspapers, and, instead of charging the stamp-duty of 1d. upon a superficies of 1530 inches, to enlarge the space 50 per cent, to 2250 inches, leaving the parties at liberty either to enlarge the sheet, or to print a single supplement, so as not to exceed the maximum of space.

Mr. GIBSON moved, by way of amendment, to substitute words repealing the duty on advertisements, in accordance with a resolution of the House on the 14th of April last.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment. If the House consented to cut off this source of revenue, the principle latent in the proposition would carry them a great deal further; other sources of indirect taxation must be abandoned, and an equivalent amount of direct taxation added. This source of revenue was not bad in itself; it only required to be restrained within reasonable bounds.

Mr. COBDEN said Mr. Gladstone had himself created the difficulty he pleaded, namely, the want of means of remitting this tax, by surrendering taxation to the amount of £3,000,000. The Advertisement-duty was unjust in its incidence, since it bore no relation to the value of the article, or even to the quantity, and its effect was to prevent competition.

The amendment, upon a division, was negatived by 109 against 99.

Mr. BRIGHT made an urgent appeal in favour of the abolition of all the taxes upon newspapers, describing the advantages of the arrangement to the working classes, and the possibility which it admitted of producing an efficient paper at the charge of one penny. He strongly condemned the Chancellor of the Exchequer for contemning the vote of the House, and declared that he and the Government were really actuated by a fear of a free press.

A further discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. CRAUFURD moved the substitution of "0" for the word "sixpence" in the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Two divisions then took place. One on the proposition of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that the duty be fixed at sixpence, which was lost by 68 to 63; the other on the amendment for the entire abolition of the duty, which was adopted by 70 to 61.

It was understood that the discussion would be revived on Monday; but on that day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to facilitate progress, withdrew the controversial portion of the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD BROUHAM presented a petition from London merchants concerned in trade with Scotland, complaining of the Scotch Bankrupt Law.

The Excise Duty on Spirits Bill was read a third time.

The Earl of HARROBY moved that the House go into committee on the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill. By this bill it is proposed to invest Bishops with power to order the destruction of useless churches, the sale of the site (including the grave-yard) and materials, and the removal of fabric, clergyman, and endowment, to a district where he may judge them to be more needed. The present law gives the Bishop power to effect such a removal by "a faculty"—which is held to be a cumbersome process—and to unite contiguous benefices, which is objected to as an unreasonable limitation. The bill also provides for the sale of Crown livings for the creation of new benefices. It is proposed to empower the Lord Chancellor to dispose of livings worth less than £200 per annum—of which he has 330; and to fill which, it is said, it is difficult to find clergymen—and to apply the purchase-money to improving the value of such livings. His Lordship added that there were also some other persons who would be enabled by the bill to part with their patronage; not for the sake of pecuniary advantage to themselves, but for the purpose of promoting accommodation for public worship. The Earl of POWIS raised some objections, to which the Bishop of LONDON replied; and the bill passed through committee without amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON announced his intention to bring in during the present Session a bill for the regulation of the medical profession, not so much with the view of passing it this Session as with the view of submitting its provisions to consideration.

The House went into committee on the Succession-duty Bill, upon some of the technical legal questions connected with which much discussion and several divisions took place. On reaching the 46th clause the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

In a committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, two resolutions were agreed to, one continuing the Stamp-duties in Ireland, and the other reducing the terms on which the Land-tax in Great Britain should be redeemed or purchased.

The Savings Bank Bill was committed *pro forma*, and ordered to be recommitted. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the bill would not come on for discussion until the week commencing July 18.

The House then went into committee upon the Stamp-duties Bill, from which the controversial portions were withdrawn and reserved for separate consideration.

Mr. LOWE, in moving the second reading of the Assistant Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill, stated the reasons for the introduction of the bill; the object of which was to increase the salary of the judge from £1200 to £1500 a year, in consideration of additional duties cast upon him. Lord D. STUART and Mr. BOWYER opposed the bill, which was defended by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The second reading was carried, upon a division, by 61 against 47.

SAVINGS BANKS ANNUITIES BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Mr. COWAN thought it would have been more respectful to the House if the Government had stated the reasons which had induced it to commence a system of life assurance. The measure proposed in clause twelve and other clauses to make a charge upon the Consolidated Fund, and he should like to obtain the opinion of the Speaker as to whether a bill which proposed that object should not have originated in a committee of the whole House? He begged to move that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Mr. PELLATT said, that as far as the principle of granting life annuities had been practised by the Government it had given satisfaction, and parties were anxious that the amount should be increased, and that £30 should not be the limit. The proposal in the bill as to life assurance, however, was quite a different principle from that already in operation.

Mr. WILSON thought the main object of the bill was to confer upon the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, through the medium of savings banks, larger powers to carry out the principle at present in operation, and to convert the deposits in savings banks into a variety of forms and shapes more convenient to depositors. The Government had no intention of entering into the general subject of life assurances, and the bill was confined entirely to savings-banks. He

hoped his hon. friend would not, at that stage of the bill, press a motion of which he had given no notice.

The SPEAKER said, that if the bill proposed any additional charge on the Consolidated Fund it ought to have originated in a committee of the whole House; but, unless there was an additional charge beyond what the law at present contemplated, it would not be necessary that the bill should originate in that way.

Mr. WILSON said there could be no such additional charge upon the Consolidated Fund. There was at present a charge upon that fund as to all the savings bank deposits.

Mr. W. LOCKHART moved the adjournment of the debate. The House divided, when the numbers were—For the adjournment, 19; against it, 47: majority, 28. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH brought in a bill for enabling the East India Company to increase their European force to 20,000 men. The bill was read a first time.

After an able speech from Lord SHAFESBURY, the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill, No. 2, passed through committee *pro forma*, on the understanding that the opinion of the Poor-law Board is to be taken as to the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House at the early sitting, was occupied in committee with the details of the Merchant Shipping Bill.

From a conversation that took place, it appears that Lord J. RUSSELL's Education Bill is not to be pressed to enactment in this session; but his Lordship intends having its principle affirmed in the House of Commons by a second reading.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to transfer the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to the courts of common law, and to the County Courts. Finding that the Government did not intend to introduce any measure upon this subject during the present session, he asked the House to deal with a part of the jurisdiction of those courts—namely, the testamentary, which consisted of granting probates of wills and administrations in intestacies. He proposed to abolish the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts altogether; and that all wills, disposing of real as well as personal property, respecting which there was no dispute, should be proved in the County Court of the locality, the County Court being required to transmit the original will to a registry-office in London. Mr. Collier explained other subordinate parts of the measure, Lord PALMERSTON supported with pleasure the motion for leave to introduce the bill. But in the state of public business it would be impossible for them to launch a measure upon this subject with any hope of carrying it through during the present session. Besides this, a commission was sitting, for whose report they thought it would be better to wait; and at an early period of next session he trusted they would be able to propose a measure, after having had the benefit of the report of the commission. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. CORBETT then moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children, in factories, to ten hours a day during the first five days of the week, and seven hours and a half on Saturdays, and to provide for a more perfect inspection of factories. He had framed his bill, he said, upon the suggestions of inspectors and practical manufacturers; it proposed to restrict the labour of all persons employed in factories to ten hours a day, and to stop the motive power from half-past five in the afternoon of the first five days in the week until six o'clock the next morning for all manufacturing purposes. He concluded with some very startling details respecting the high ratio of mortality among factory operatives, which he attributed to excess of labour. Mr. FEILDEN seconded the motion, bearing testimony, as a large manufacturer, to the necessity of such a bill for the protection of the operatives. Lord PALMERSTON did not oppose the introduction of the bill, reserving to himself the power of expressing his views upon the subject at the second reading. He intended to ask leave to bring in a bill for limiting the hours of employing children, who, he proposed, should not be allowed to work earlier than six in the morning, nor later than six in the evening. His opinion was that mill owners were not pursuing their real interests in dealing with their servants as if they were mere machines; that they would do better to reflect that they were moral and intelligent agents. Sir G. GREY deprecated the re-agitation of this subject as regarded adult labourers, and trusted that Lord Palmerston would give no sanction to the dangerous principle of interfering with the motive power in factories. Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. I. BUTT, and other members, asserted that the law had been systematically evaded. Lord J. RUSSELL did not think there was any necessity for restricting the labour of adult men. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. KEATING moved a resolution, "That, during the administration of the late Board of Admiralty, the patronage of the dockyard promotions and the influence of the Admiralty were used for political purposes to an extent calculated to reflect discredit on that department, and to impair the efficiency of the service." He adverted to the disclosures made before the Select Committee with reference to the employment of dockyard patronage during the late Administration. He insisted that the evidence proved that unworthy persons had been promoted to serve political ends; and that such a dispensation of patronage brought discredit upon the Administration, and tended to damage all Government in the opinion of the country.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the adjournment of the debate. He offered a brief vindication of the Duke of Northumberland, and pledged himself that, had time been afforded him, he could adduce ample evidence to prove that the late Board of Admiralty was entitled to the gratitude rather than the censure of the House. Mr. DISRAELI likewise defended the Duke of Northumberland. Lord SEYMOUR, the Chairman of the Select Committee, vindicated the impartiality of its proceedings and the fairness of its report. Upon a division, the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived by 95 to 79. Two other divisions were taken upon the question of adjournment; and Mr. HILDYARD next moved the adjournment of the House, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 41, and the House adjourned at the unusually late hour of twenty minutes to four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House went into committee on the Election Expenses Bill.

On the order for going into committee upon the Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill, Mr. HADFIELD, before consenting to withdraw his bill, wished to ascertain from Mr. Henley, a member of the committee, what prospect there was of a measure upon this subject. Mr. HENLEY was bound to say that, if this bill became law, it would make confusion intolerable; that, so far from its being an improvement of the existing law, it would be a perfect plague to the country. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL had a bill ready, which would be brought in next session. The consideration of the bill was then adjourned.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of the Simony Law Amendment Bill. The evil it was intended to meet, he observed, was of the gravest character—the making a solemn trust, the cure of souls, matter of barter and commercial speculation. His bill proposed to prevent the sale of a presentation on the next avoidance, its operation being prospective only. Mr. G. BUTT denied that it was simony for a layman to exercise a right which the law gave him. Since the Reformation, by the law of England, a layman might purchase the next presentation to a living, buy, sell, settle, and dispose of it. This bill, therefore, affected the rights of property, and Parliament might as well interfere with the title to all chattels real. He thought that, generally speaking, laymen had exercised their ecclesiastical patronage creditably, and the fitness of the presentee was always examinable by the bishop. A question now arose as to whether the debate should be adjourned, which was discussed, with some degree of acrimony, until the very verge of six o'clock, when it was agreed that it should be adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Lord BROUHAM called attention to a motion by Lord Clanricarde, standing on the paper for to-morrow evening, upon the subject of the affairs of Russia and Turkey, and asked whether the question could be discussed without injury to the public service?

The Earl of CLARENDON said the time had certainly not arrived when the subject could be discussed in that House without the danger of injury to the public interests. The Government had no intention, however, of asking the Marquis of Clanricarde to postpone his motion; but inasmuch as a notice had been given for a similar motion in the House of Commons to-morrow evening, [and as it would very probably be postponed until Monday, in consequence of the illness

of Lord John Russell, he thought that it would be convenient if the noble Marquis would postpone his motion until Monday, in order that the discussion upon the subject should take place in both Houses on the same evening.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought, under the existing circumstances, the noble Marquis ought to postpone his motion for an indefinite day.

The Earl of DERBY, Earl GREY, and the Earl of MALMESBURY severally concurred in the propriety of the postponement of the motion, upon the understanding that the motion pending in the House of Commons would be also postponed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE stated his willingness to bow to the general wish of the House, and would withdraw his notice.

Earl FITZWILLIAM asked whether the Government had received an authentic copy of the document which lately appeared in the public newspapers as emanating from the Emperor of Russia, and in which words to this effect appeared, "I go forth to fight for the orthodox faith?"

The Earl of CLARENDON replied in the affirmative, adding that the document was not correctly translated. Instead of the words quoted, the correct translation was, "I go forth in defence of the orthodox faith."

Lord COLCHESTER, in moving the second reading of Wilson's (Hampstead) Estate Bill, contradicted the reports that were abroad respecting it; for no power was given in the bill to inclose Hampstead-heath, or to stop up any public road whatever. The bill only gave Sir T. Wilson power to grant larger leases of his property. The Earl of SHAFESBURY opposed the second reading of the bill, because he believed that it would prove prejudicial to the convenience of the public, and detrimental to the health of the inhabitants. After some further discussion, the House divided, when the bill was thrown out by a majority of 21 against 19.

SOAP-DUTIES BILL.

Upon the motion for the third reading of this bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Earl of DERBY severally opposed the repeal of £1,200,000 of taxation at a time when the continuance of peace was most uncertain.

The Earl of ABERDEEN did not think that, under the circumstances, the House of Lords would be justified in refusing to pass a bill which would benefit 4,000,000 of people.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Convicted Prisoners' Removal and Confinement Bill was read a second time.

The Public Loan Fund Bill was read a third time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock, and was occupied in committee upon the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill. The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on the following day (Friday).

The House again met at six o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Mr. LAYARD stated the terms of the motion of which he had given notice for to-morrow (Friday). He complained of what he considered was an irregular proceeding in connection with his motion. He had yesterday received a note requesting him to postpone his motion. He had been prevented from answering the note until this morning, and was, therefore, surprised to find on the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday an intimation that he had postponed his motion until Monday. He thought that such a proceeding as this, without his sanction, was exceedingly improper. It was his fixed determination, unless good cause was shown to the contrary by the Government, to submit his motion to the House to-morrow (Friday) evening.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in explanation, said that the notice of the postponement of the hon. member's notice had been placed upon the minutes through a misunderstanding. With regard to the propriety of bringing on the motion to-morrow night, he thought that it would be sufficient to remind the hon. gentleman of the illness of Lord J. RUSSELL, which would prevent the noble Lord from attending in the House on Friday.

Mr. DISRAELI said he had been just informed that a similar motion to that of the hon. member for Aylesbury (Mr. Layard) had been postponed in the House of Lords, which could not have been occasioned by the illness of the noble member for London. It was exceedingly important that a full statement upon the subject should be made by the Government as early as possible, so as to put the country into possession of the real state of the case. He wished therefore to know whether the question would really come on on Monday.

Mr. LAYARD said he would certainly bring forward his motion on Monday, unless good reasons were given by the Government to justify him in the eyes of the country in still further postponing it.

Mr. LIDDELL asked Lord Palmerston, in the absence of Lord J. RUSSELL, whether any instructions had been sent out by her Majesty's Government to inquire into the case of British vessels at present detained in the Danube, owing to the imperfect state of the navigation of that river? And whether, in the event of hostilities with Russia before such ships could be liberated, a sufficient force would be sent out to that part to prevent their falling into the hands of hostile powers?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the recent obstructions at the mouth of the Danube had been greatly owing to accidental causes, as the river had overflowed its banks, so as to extend its channel to treble its usual width. The effect of this was to diminish the force of the current, so that the mud had deposited itself in the bar in more than its usual quantity. At the same time he felt bound to say that for many years past the Russian Government had neglected the duty imposed on them by the treaty of Adrianople, of keeping in a proper state the delta of the Danube. While Foreign Secretary he had had to make frequent complaints upon the subject, as the depth of water on the bar had decreased from sixteen feet, which it was under Turkey, to eleven feet under Russia, besides a considerable narrowing of the channel, owing to wrecks taking place, and never having been removed. The condition of the place had sometimes made it difficult and dangerous for vessels to pass at all. Russia had always admitted that it was its duty to keep the passage clear; but it had always neglected to do so, although an attempt had been made, by a steam dredge brought from Odessa, to clear the river, which had failed. With regard to the latter part of the question, he must remind the hon. member that, according to the statements received, there was a number of British vessels which could not get out of the Danube for want of water, so that even

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FRANCIS WEMYSS-CHARTERIS-DOUGLAS, EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.

This nobleman died on the 28th ult. His Lordship was born 15th April, 1772; the only son of Francis, Lord Elcho, by Susan, his wife, daughter of Anthony Tracy-Keck, Esq., of Great Tew, county Oxford, and succeeded, at the decease of his grandfather, 24th August, 1808, as seventh Earl of Wemyss. In two years after, by the death of William, the eccentric Duke of Queensbury, he inherited from his Grace the Earldom of March, the Viscountcy of Peebles and Barony of Douglas of Niedpath; and in 1821 was enrolled amongst the Peers of the United Kingdom as Baron Wemyss of Wemyss. His Lordship married, 31st May, 1794, Margaret, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, and by her (who died 25th January, 1850) had an only son—Francis, Lord Elcho, who succeeds to the family honours—and eight daughters.

The house of Wemyss is one of great antiquity in North Britain, and occurs frequently in historic annals of that country. David, the third Earl of Wemyss, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and one of the Commissioners for concluding the treaty of Union, married Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William I., Duke of Queensbury, and thus arose the connection with the illustrious house of Douglas.

The late Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Peeblesshire.

THE REV. GODFREY FAUSSETT, D.D., MARGARET PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THIS learned divine, Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, died on the 28th ult. Dr. Faussett was born in 1780, the eldest son of the late Henry Godfrey Faussett, Esq., of Heppington, in Kent, by Susan, his first wife, only daughter of Richard Sandys, Esq., of Canterbury, and grandson of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington and Lydd, an antiquary of some note. Through his great-grandmother, Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Godfrey, Esq., Dr. Faussett represented the old Kentish family of Godfrey, of Lydd, a scion of which was Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, who was murdered in the evil times of Titus Oates. Dr. Faussett succeeded to the family estates at the decease of his father, in 1825. He married first Marianne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridges, Esq., of St. Nicholas Court, Kent, by whom, who died in 1819, he had two sons, Bryan and Godfrey, both in Holy Orders; and two daughters, Susan and Anne. He married secondly Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas Wethered, Esq., of Great Marlow; and by her leaves six sons and one daughter.

EDWARD WILLIAM WYNNE PENDARVES, ESQ., M.P. OF PENDARVES, COUNTY CORNWALL.

THE death of this much-respected gentleman, who was one of the Knights of the Shire for Cornwall since 1826, occurred on Sunday, the 26th ult.

Mr. Pendarves, eldest son and heir of the late John Stackhouse, Esq., of Pendarves, by Susannah, his wife, only child and heiress of Edward Acton, Esq., of Acton Scott, Shropshire, assumed, by Royal license, the surname of Wynne, 4th January, 1815, and that of Pendarves on the 28th of the next month. He married, 5th July, 1804, Tryphena, third daughter and eventual heiress of the Rev. Browne Trist, of Bowden, in Devon, but had no issue. The ancient family of Pendarves of Pendarves, from which he derived in the female line, is of centuries' standing in the parish of Camborne, Cornwall.

The deceased graduated at All Souls College, Oxford, in 1797; and took his M.A. degree in 1801. In politics he was a stanch Whig.

M. GALANOS.

M. DEMETRIUS GALANOS, who was the most learned linguist that modern Greece has produced, and who for more than twenty years occupied with distinction the chair of Sanscrit at the college of Benares, in Hindostan, has recently died in that city, at the age of sixty-nine. His numerous works on the different idioms of Asia, the fruit of forty years' research, which are all unpublished, M. Galanos has bequeathed to the University of Athens, on condition of its causing them to be brought out; he himself leaves sufficient funds for the purpose. The Athenian University accepts the gift and office, and has appointed its rector, Dr. Georgio Thypaldos, to conduct the publication. The works will make about ten folio volumes.

WILLIAM RAMSHAY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who was the scion of a highly-respectable family in the north of England, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 22nd November, 1833. Mr. Ramshay went the Northern Circuit, and obtained a fair and constant practice there, both at Assizes and Sessions. He was a lawyer of considerable learning, skill, and industry. In 1838, he published a volume of the decisions of the Courts of Westminster on the then new rules of pleading—a useful work at the time.

On the subject of Mr. Ramshay's appointment as County Court Judge at Liverpool, and of his removal therefrom, it is needless here to enter, as the matter is of very recent and general knowledge. Through an unfortunate infirmity of temper, aggravated by ill health, Mr. Ramshay failed in giving satisfaction, and raised an angry and violent local opposition against him. Both sides were, to some extent, in the wrong; yet no one could be dissatisfied with the last decision of the Earl of Carlisle, who acted most temperately and benevolently in the investigation over which he presided, and which ended in Mr. Ramshay's deprivation of office.

Mr. Ramshay died at his chambers in the Temple, on the 16th ultimo. Mr. Ramshay bore the character of being a man of high honour and much good feeling: his failing was in temper only.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR C. BULLEN.—This old and distinguished officer died at Shirley, near Southampton, on Saturday last, at the age of 86 years. Being Admiral of the White, extensive promotions will result from his death. He was almost the last man living who commanded at Trafalgar.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE HOLY LAND.—The Protestant community, composed of 217 families, has been established at Ramallah, near Jerusalem; and another at Beyruth, in Syria. The formation of these two communities is due to the zealous and intelligent labours of the Lutheran Bishop of Jerusalem.

COLD WATER STEAM-ENGINE.—We visited the machine shop of Messrs. Burge and Johnston, to witness the performance of a new engine, styled as above, and recently invented by Mr. Edward D. Tippett. The steam is produced without boilers, by simply injecting cold water into generators. The amount of steam required to force out or return the piston rod is made by the introduction to the influence of the fire at each moment of precisely the quantity of water needed, thus doing away with the necessity of boilers. It is claimed that there is no possibility of an explosion, that greater power is obtained, and less room occupied for the necessary machinery. The water falls into the engine, being first raised by a force-pump into a reservoir, situated above the engine, and thence induced down as wanted. The engine is a singularly-constructed piece of mechanism, both in appearance and mode of operating.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

STATE OF TRADE.—There is a highly favourable return of the trade of the United Kingdom during the month to the 5th ult., the total exports being £7,123,191, or an increase of £1,187,558 over the corresponding month of last year. The increase was pretty generally distributed over all our staple manufactures.—During last month the vessels employed in the coasting-trade of the United Kingdom, represented a tonnage of 1,149,230 for the entries inwards; against 1,093,791 tons in the same month last year. For the clearances outwards the totals are 1,141,877 tons, against 1,181,022 tons last year.

THREE SHIPS DESTROYED.—Letters by the *Melbourne* announce the loss of three English ships—two by fire, and the other, from Adelaide, or a reef of rocks some hundred miles westward of the Cape of Good Hope. The latter, the *Barbara Gordon*, of Swansea, was attended with lamentably fatal results to five passengers—viz., Mr. and Mrs. Radish, and son, of Liverpool; Mrs. Hay, belonging to Yorkshire; and Mrs. Dalton, of Wansworth. The other ships were the *Alcione*, Captain Lewis, bound to Liverpool; and the *Gondor*. The former, when in lat. 11° N., long. 88° E., was struck by lightning, which set fire to the cargo. The crew escaped, and were picked up by the brig *Genova*. The destruction of the *Gondor* took place at Charlestown, on the 18th ult., while she was loading. She had on board at the time 1800 bales of cotton, and 378 barrels of resin. The crew all escaped.

A VICTIM TO THE OBSCURE DEALINGS OF THE POST-OFFICE.

July 6th, 1853.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H.—They are too simple.

G. H.—Your problem wants point.

R. B. W. of Oxford.—Many thanks. Your contributions are always entitled to a welcome. I mention, whenever I can, those which are well calculated to interest.

V. G. of Oxford.—The games are very lively and pleasing. We shall be glad to see the others mentioned, whenever you have leisure to transcribe.

E. C. of Devon.—There is no difference whatever in reality; the difference of name is merely

NEAVIAS of Boston.—You are quite wrong. What is to prevent the Kt returning to K 5th, when you check with the Bishop?

E. A. M. M. of India.—*Mille Grazie*. Your thrice welcome budget of beautiful Problems has just reached us.

E. ALFYN of Leeds.—The Problems on diagrams are generally more difficult than those published by us under the head of Chess Enigmas; but this is not always the case.

DELTA.—Your last communication shall be replied to by letter in a few days.

J. M. Peterhead.—It admits, unfortunately, of more than one solution.

R. W. H. of Limerick.—We have no space to publish the Solutions of our Chess Enigmas.

No. 832, by Bridport, appears correct. Look at it once more.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 490, by R. W. H., Peter, Clericus, A. Z., Colonna, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 491, by D. J., N. B., J. S. H., J. P., Seneca, Civis, M. P., Ernest, Leopold, Derevon, Bath Duo, F. C. W., Mr. Jelley, Agnes, C. G., F. W. C., Ricardo, Jack of Shrewsbury, Laura Foot, Rubens, are correct.

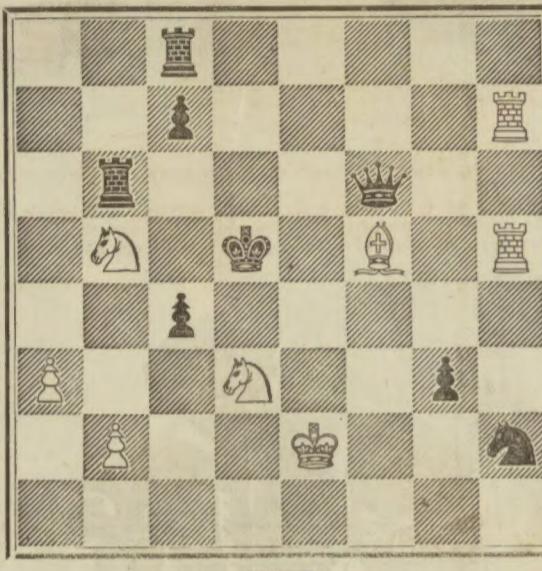
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derevon, S. T., R. W. H., Colonna, A. T. Z., Persens, M. P., D. D., L. S. D., Ernest, Old Boy, D. F., Bath Duo, Rubens, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * The replies to numerous Correspondents are deferred, from want of room.

PROBLEM NO. 492.

By W. BIGLAND, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following short, but interesting Contest has just terminated between the Chess Clubs of Cambridge and Northumberland:—

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Cambridge.)	(Northumberland.)	(Cambridge.)	(Northumberland.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to K 5th (d)	Q B to K 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. K P takes K B P	K Kt takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	13. K R P takes P	Q B takes Kt
4. K to B sq	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Q takes B (f)	Kt takes Kt
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd (b)	15. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q B P
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th	16. B takes P	Q takes Q Kt
7. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	17. R to Q sq	P (g)
8. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	18. Q to K 4th	Kt to K 2d (h)
9. P to K 4th	P to K B 3rd (c)	19. Q B to Q 5th	Q to Q Kt 5th (i)
10. K to K Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd	And Black surrendered.	

(a) Major Jaenisch has alluded to this variation in the May number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, and presents a variation, to prove that it involves the loss of the Gambit Pawn. However this may be, it is certainly surprising that the move should have attracted so little attention, since it unquestionably averts many of the attacks which the first player has at command, when the ordinary defence of P to K Kt 4th is adopted, especially those turning upon the move of Q to K B 3rd.

(b) This appears to have been an error. They should rather have played P to K Kt 4th, we believe.

(c) We should have preferred moving the K Bishop to K Kt 2nd.

(d) White plays this attack with great spirit and accuracy. The present is a strong move, and effectually breaks up the Pawns on the Black King's side.

(e) A note-worthy variation occurs here if Black, instead of the move in the text, should play the K Kt Pawn to Kt 5th. Suppose—

11. 12. Q Kt takes P on K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th
13. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th
14. P to K 6th	P takes Kt
15. P to Q 5th	P takes Kt
If now 17. Black takes K P, White may capture the Q Kt Pawn, and then take Pawn with Rook, threatening to win a piece afterwards by playing Rook to K 2nd, &c.; and if 17. (Black) Q Kt P takes P, or Q takes Q B P, White can take the Pawn with Rook, and will apparently maintain his troublesome King's Pawn.	
(f) A still more interesting variation presents itself at this point. Suppose Cambridge to have played—	
14. Kt takes K B P	B takes Q
15. Kt takes Q	P takes Kt (best)
16. B takes R	Kt to Q 2nd

If now 17. (Black) B takes K P, White may capture the Q Kt Pawn, and then take Pawn with Rook, threatening to win a piece afterwards by playing Rook to K 2nd, &c.; and if 17. (Black) Q Kt P takes P, or Q takes Q B P, White can take the Pawn with Rook, and will apparently maintain his troublesome King's Pawn.

(g) The two last moves of Black are very ill-advised, and irrevocably compromise the Northumberland players' game.

(h) It is very difficult to find any satisfactory move for Black at this stage. Q to Q B 7th, attacking the Rook, would have been answered by Q B to K sq; and then, if the Q retired to K 5th, followed by R to K 6th, with an overwhelming attack.

(i) The Northumberland players seem here to have acted upon the principle that "sudden extinction is preferable to lingering torments." They had, however, no means of doing more than prolong the contest.

CHESS IN ITALY.

This sparkling little Gambit was played in Rome between Mr. BROOKE GREVILLE, one of our best players, and Signor LUCHINI, one of the chief masters of Italy.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Sig. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Sig. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes Kt	P to Q 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to Q 3rd	B takes K P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. P to K B 5th	B to Q 2nd
4. Castles—K to P to Q 3rd	R sq and R to K B sq (a)	17. Q to K R 5th	Q to K B 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	18. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to his 5th
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	19. B to Q Kt sq	B takes Q P
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt takes Q P	Kt takes Kt
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	21. B takes B	Q takes B
9. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	22. P to B 6th	Kt takes K B P
10. K Kt to his 5th Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	23. R takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to K B 4th (b)	P to K R 3rd	24. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes K R
12. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th	25. Q to K B sq	B to K 4th
13. P to K 6th (c)	P takes Kt	26. R takes B	P takes R
		27. Q takes K B P	Q to K Kt 2nd
		And White surrendered.	

(a) The Italians, it will be remembered, claim the license of castling thus, or in our way.

(b) Casting a *l'italiano* is an undoubted advantage in the Gambit attacks, from the facility it affords for advancing this Pawn.



THE MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE, EPSOM, FOUNDED ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE NEW STAND-HOUSE ON THE CURRAGH.

(From our own Correspondent).

The opening of the new Stand-house on the Curragh, recently erected by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, was an event such as is seldom witnessed in the Sister Country. Irrespective of the company who usually attend the Curragh Meetings, there was an assemblage of rank and fashion, which upon this occasion was more than ordinarily brilliant. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans, accompanied by several noble and distinguished visitors, honoured the meeting with their presence; and nothing was wanting but a little more propitious weather to render the day one of the most memorable in the history of Ireland since the visit of George IV.

The circumstance of the Directors of the Railway Company having issued a large number of invitations to the *élite* of the nobility and gentry of Dublin, and the adjoining counties, to meet the Lord-Lieutenant at a magnificent déjeuner, given to celebrate the inauguration, also proved an additional attraction; and, in order to accommodate the throng of visitors, two large trains were started from the King's-bridge terminus, both of which were filled to repletion.

The Viceregal party were conveyed in a special train, consisting of the exceedingly tasteful state carriage, belonging to the Company, and several first-class carriages, drawn by a powerful engine, which was profusely adorned with bouquets of flowers and flags. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Lords Howth and Bective, the Hon. Mr. Elliot; Sir E. Macdonnel, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Alderman Roe, Mr. J. Pennefather, and other directors. Mr. Dargan was also with the party. A body of the constabulary was stationed as a guard of honour on the platform, to receive the distinguished visitors on their arrival, and to escort them to the Stand-house.

The building which our Engraving represents has been erected by the Railway Company, with the consent of the Turf Club, instead of certain works they were bound to execute in consequence of the line running through the Curragh: the building is large and commodious, and is admirably suited for the purposes for which it was designed. It stands in a commanding position, so that a complete view of the entire course can be obtained from its balconies, which are conveniently arranged. The attendance of the country people, however, was by no means large; nor was there a tittle of the ordinary concomitants of a race-course in England—the handsome vehicles, the queer traps, the originality of character, the vast conflux of money-spending power, in fact the middle-class substance, which so largely predominates on these occasions with us, and which may be termed the life and soul of them.

The course, which is remarkable for its beauty and extent, was well

kept by a body of the Dublin police; and, during the intervals between the races, the bands of the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 90th Infantry performed selections of first-rate music. The rough and gusty

weather, however, threw a gloom over the sport; in other respects there was nothing wanting to render it an enjoyable event.

After the first two races, the Viceregal party and the general company were conducted to the old Stand-house, in which the *déjeuner* was served in admirable style. Sir Edward M'Donnell presided. On his right was seated the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Howth, &c.; and, on his left, the Countess St. Germans, the Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Bective, &c. Breakfast being over, the Chairman rose, and proposed "The health of her Majesty," which was drunk most cordially. The next toast given was "The Lord-Lieutenant," who acknowledged it in a suitable and graceful reply. The Lord-Lieutenant then proposed the health of Sir E. M'Donnell; who was equally prompt in returning the compliment, by drinking the health of the Countess St. Germans, which was responded to by the Viceroy. The next honoured guest was the Marquis of Waterford, who closed the scene in a terse and suitable reply. Their Excellencies soon after took their departure, and were conveyed to town by the special train; the mass of visitors returned to the New Stand, the weather having cleared up, to witness the remaining races, after which they were conveyed to Dublin by two trains. The whole affair was admirably managed, and too great praise cannot be given to the directors, especially to Mr. Ilberry, whose attention and tact were uniformly admired.

The following is an account of the running:—

TUESDAY.
The Scurry Stakes was won by Lord Waterford's Redmond O'Hanlon.
The Sweepstakes, by Mr. Rynd's colt, Summer-hill.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas for 3 and 4 years old, by Mr. Watts' Chit chat.
Railway and Turf Club Free Handicap, by Lord Waterford's Redmond O'Hanlon.
Match for 500 eovs., 200 forfeit (gentlemen riders), by Mr. Gray's Clair-voyante, rode by Major Bell.

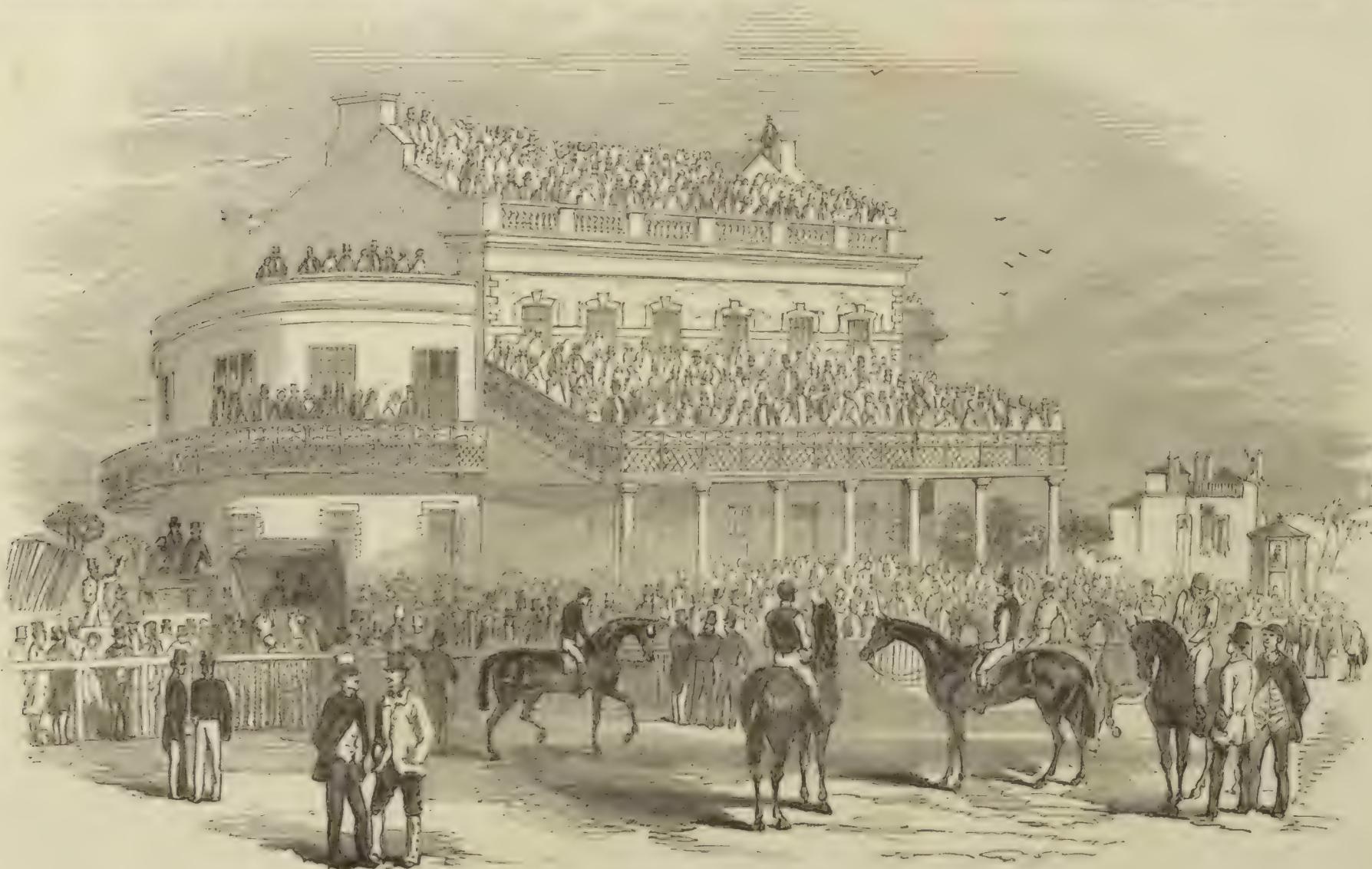
WEDNESDAY.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, by Mr. Copperthwaite's colt, Deformed.
The Nursery Stakes, by Mr. Copperthwaite's Early Bird.
The Scurry Corinthian Stakes, by Lord Waterford's Lambay.

THURSDAY.
The Sweepstakes, by Mr. Rynd's Summerhill.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas, by Mr. Watts's Hunting Horn.
The Stewards' Free Handicap, by Mr. Quin's Fuze.
Match (gentlemen riders) for 50 eovs., by Mr. Anderson's Arab Robber.
The Maiden Stakes, by Mr. Reilly's Roxburgh.

FRIDAY.
Match for 100 eovs., by Mr. Copperthwaite's Ellen Tree.
Her Majesty's Plate, by Mr. Atkinson's Psaltery.
The Sweepstakes, by Lord Waterford's Redmond O'Hanlon.
The Stewards' Stakes, by Mr. Moore's Ossifrage.



THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



OPENING OF THE NEW RACE-STAND ON THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.



SALE OF FANCY-WORK IN THE GROUNDS OF HARLESDEN HOUSE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

UNITED SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday (last week) the very pleasant grounds of Harlesden House, Willesden (the residence of Captain Huish, the general manager of the London and North-Western Railway), were thrown open for the benevolent purpose of aiding the funds of the United Society for Irish Church Missions. This was sought to be accomplished by the sale of some beautiful fancy work, for which purpose eight marquees were erected on the lawns; and the conservatory was fitted up for the display of the costly articles.

The Sale was got up under distinguished patronage; and a large number of the nobility and neighbouring gentry were present. Among the ladies who took stalls were—the Marchioness of Ormonde, and that great friend to Ireland, the Countess of Eglington; Lady Vivian, the Ladies Boyle, Lady McCaskill, Lady Valiant, Mrs. Huish, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Carbonell, Mrs. Hamilton Cooke, Mrs. Denham, and Mrs. Hodge; and there were present in the grounds—the Countess of Albemarle, Lady Radstock, Lord and Lady Clinton, the Baroness North, Lady Lurgan, the Countess of Desart, the Marquis of Bristol, Sir P. Maitland, the Hon. Charles Howard, the Hon. Miss Waldegrave, &c.

The weather, on the first day of the Sale, was very unpropitious; but we learn that the two days' Sale produced above £800. The grounds were to have been opened a third day; but, in deference to numerous applications, it was decided that the last Sale should be held in Willis's Rooms, on a day to be named hereafter. A large amount of work, of the most costly description, remained unsold; so that there will be ample opportunity for a considerable accession to the amount already received. Altogether, the assembly was a brilliant one. The refreshments, supplied by Mr. Withers, were of the best description.

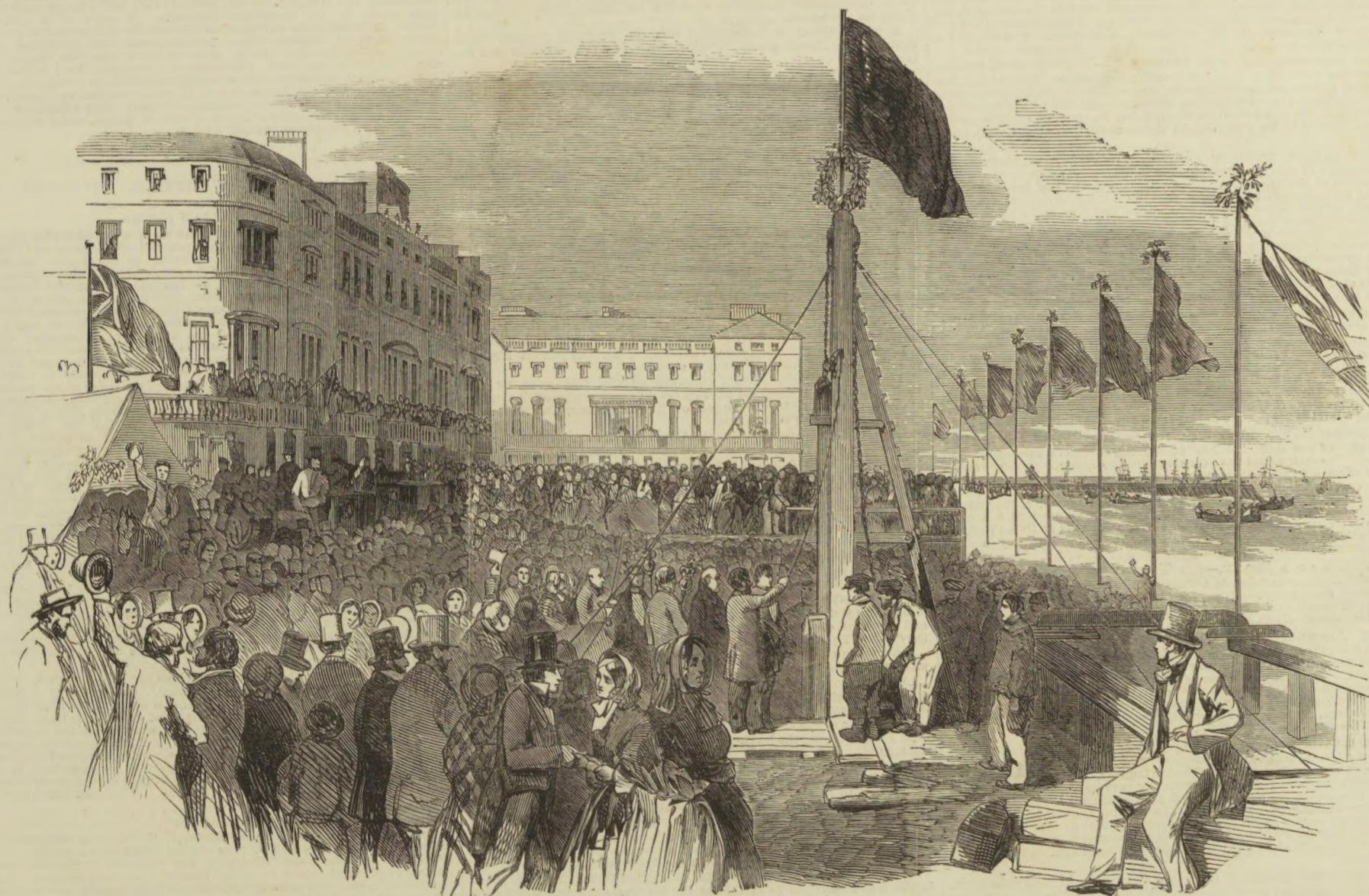
sea-point terminating in a lateral projection, or balcony, upwards of a hundred feet in length from north to south, and capable of accommodating, when necessary—such as on the occasion of aquatic fêtes, &c.—an immense body of spectators. The land entrance will be ornamented with a lodge, and closed by gates, similar to the Lowestoft pier. There will be convenient stairs descending to the water, at about half the length of the new structure; and at the termination will be four flights of similar steps. The pier is to be well lighted.

The necessity of such a structure at this point has long been felt and urged. In 1843, Mr. Charles J. Palmer proposed the erection of a Promenade and Landing-pier in connection with the Victoria-terrace, but sufficient encouragement was not given to the project. The promoters, however, did not abandon the design; and, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Charles J. Palmer, in a published letter addressed to the then chief magistrate of Yarmouth, Captain Pearson, R.N., suggested the idea of associating a new pier with the memory of the great commander. The design attracted the notice of Mr. Peto, M.P., who expressed his willingness to lend his influence to so useful an undertaking; suggesting that the idea of donations should be abandoned and the funds raised by shares, Mr. Peto being of opinion that the un-

THE WELLINGTON PIER, GREAT YARMOUTH.

THIS undertaking, of so much importance to Yarmouth, and the recreation and convenience of its visitors, has now been fairly commenced; the first pile having been driven by the Mayor (S. C. Marsh, Esq.) on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

Immediately to the south of Kimberley-terrace, and nearly opposite the Victoria Hotel, the pier, in its full length, will extend 623 feet, carrying a broad oaken flooring, protected by ornamental railing; the



CEREMONY OF DRIVING THE FIRST PILE OF THE WELLINGTON PIER, AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

dertaking would answer as a commercial speculation. The project then proceeded, and hence its name.

The management of the works has been entrusted to Mr. Peter Ashcroft, Engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway Company; and it is calculated that the entire expense will not exceed £2000.

The arrangements for Tuesday were well carried out. The line of the pier was marked out by flags; and, at the highest point inland, a pile had been partially driven, and the huge hammer suspended above. Beyond, and nearer the Victoria Hotel, a marquee was erected, from whence a large number of ladies viewed the proceedings; and from this tent a railed or guarded gallery reached to the platform.

The town flags flaunted bravely in the front of the Town-hall, Custom-house, and the Church; and the streets were thronged with spectators. At half-past twelve, the Mayor, accompanied by his friends, walked in procession from the Town-hall up Regent-street, along King-street, down St. George's-road, along the Victoria-terrace, at the south end of which the entrance to the platform commenced. The Mayor was received by Mr. D. Waddington, M.P., and his brother directors. The chairman of the directors, supported by the Mayor, and attended by the engineer and secretary of the Company, stepped forward and addressed the assembly upon the occasion which had called them together, and the Mayor having briefly addressed the people, preparations for the driving were now made, and the hammer being let fall on the head of the pile, officially concluded the business of the day.

The hammer was then raised a second time; and, on the invitation of Mr. Waddington, the Mayoress (Mrs. Marsh) drove the pile, amid much cheering.

Mr. Waddington also performed the office of pile-driver; and three cheers having been given, a flag, decorated with laurel, was placed at the summit of the machinery.

The secretary, Mr. C. J. Palmer, on behalf of the Pier Company, thanked the Mayor, and stated that in erecting the Pier they were providing not only for the recreation of the inhabitants and those who did them the favour to make Yarmouth their temporary home, but he trusted it would prove of advantage to the trading community of the borough, of use in assisting to launch the life-boat, and convenient for landing passengers. He then read the inscription on a brass plate, which was immediately affixed to the north side of the first pile, as follows:—

This, the first pile of the Wellington Pier, was driven on the 28th day of June, 1853, by Samuel Charles Marsh, Esq., Mayor of the Borough; David Waddington, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors; Peter Archcroft, Engineer; Charles John Palmer, Secretary.

Mr. Waddington having announced the conclusion of the ceremony, a large party of friends adjourned to a refreshment tent, where sandwiches, biscuits, and wine were dispensed with profusion to as many as chose to partake thereof. For some hours the Esplanade continued to be thronged with fashionables, for whose entertainment Cosgrove's band played many favourite airs. In the evening a party of the friends and promoters of the undertaking dined together at the Victoria Hotel, to celebrate the event of the day.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HIGHLAND HOME FOR THE QUEEN.—We understand that the work of building the new mansion-house for the Queen and Prince Albert at Balmoral is now proceeding rapidly. The snows among the mountains kept back the operations till a very late period of the season; but latterly a large force of men has been engaged by the builder, who is adding to their number. The walls are now considerably above the level of the ground, and the work will no doubt go on with celerity as the season advances.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Monday was the most cheering day in the Exhibition since the opening. The numbers amounted to 9743, and the excitement was unbounded when the rumour gained credence that it was the intention of the Queen to visit the Exhibition next week. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant visited the Exhibition about four o'clock, and spent a considerable time inspecting the various articles. An express-boat arrived on Monday evening from Holyhead, in addition to the ordinary steamer, containing nearly 400 passengers, all from the Midland counties of England, to visit the Exhibition.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—The deputation sent out by the Government of France for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the agricultural improvements of Scotland, paid a visit the other day to Blair-Adam, where they spent the day in examining the improvements in draining and trenching lately effected there. On leaving, they expressed themselves much gratified with all they had seen, as well as with the information they had received.

THE MAILS TO THE NORTH.—A further acceleration has been made in the day mail to Edinburgh, by which the inhabitants of York, Durham, Newcastle, Berwick, &c., will receive their letters about an hour and a half earlier. By means, too, of branch lines, part of this benefit will be extended to Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford—which, though nearer to other railways, will now be most expeditiously reached by the Great Northern. This new acceleration will expedite the arrival of the day mail at Leeds by four and a half hours; at York, by more than five hours; at Newcastle, by six hours; and at Berwick, by seven and a quarter hours.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P. FOR SHEFFIELD.—This esteemed gentleman is fast recovering from his recent indisposition. He has just left Malvern (where he has been under the care of Dr. Gully), for his residence in Hampshire. His medical advisers do not think it desirable that he should attend to his Parliamentary duties this session, but good hopes are entertained of his resuming his duties when Parliament shall again assemble.

MANCHESTER WITHOUT POLICE.—On Friday night week, in consequence of the non-promulgation of an order made by the watch committee of the Manchester Town-council, the whole of the police division of the town was left without patrols—the men having left the force, as their notices of resignation expired on that day, and the committee were not prepared for their withdrawal, in consequence of a misunderstanding. The heads of the police had themselves to do duty as patrols on horseback during the night. Matters were arranged for Saturday night by drafting men from the other divisions. The watch committee of the Manchester Town-council have been obliged to succumb to the demands of the men, and at a meeting held on Tuesday morning they came to the resolution to advance the wages of the force 2s. each man.

RESULTS OF EMIGRATION.—The *Galway Packet* says the results of the extensive emigration which has so rapidly thinned the rural districts in the neighbourhood are now visible in the deserted state of the streets. Scarcely half as many of the rural population as were daily in town this time last year are to be seen at present. Shopkeepers are also complaining of a sensible diminution in their business; so that the prospects of the trading and mercantile classes have by no means improved. The average number of emigrants departing each day was about 40, thus making a total of 240 persons during the week from Galway alone.

MILFORD HAVEN FORTIFICATIONS.—The fort at the western extremity of the dockyard has undergone extensive alterations and repairs. The embrasures have been widened, to allow 32-pounders there, in lieu of the old 24-pounders, many of which guns were found to be unfit for service. All these guns are fitted for new traversing carriages; and, at the angle, 61-pounders are to be placed. Thorn Island, at the mouth, is being fortified; and, when completed, will be garrisoned with a company of artillery. A heavy battery is also to be erected at Dale Point, on the northern shore of the entrance. All the heavy artillery will be mounted on traversing carriages.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—On Tuesday week a large fish, of the shark family, was taken in a trawling net, about three miles northward from Scarborough Castle. Its dimensions were—length, 13 feet 2 inches; circumference, 12 feet 2 inches; and its weight 12 cwt. It required the united efforts of the crew of five to draw the fish on board.

THE ARCHDEACON OF BUCKINGHAM.—On Saturday, as the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth and his lady were driving in his carriage from Amersham to Penn-street the horses became restive, and the vehicle was upset. The ven. gentleman received a slight injury, his lady was much bruised, and a groom was thrown out with such great force that his leg was broken. Notwithstanding the injuries which Archdeacon Bickersteth received, he preached his farewell sermon to his late congregation on the following day.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—We regret to record three more accidents of a fatal character in coal mines. The most serious one took place on Friday afternoon, at the Bent Grange Colliery, near Oldham, by which twelve lives have been sacrificed, and many persons seriously injured. A second one, on the same day, occurred at the Bowring Company's works, Soft-shaw-bottoms, near Bradford, when two boys, named William Lee and Thomas Garside, were killed. Another casualty occurred at the Park Pits, Worsbrough, on Thursday, to George Earnshaw, who was working in the pit as usual, when a quantity of coal fell upon him, and killed him on the spot.

A stop-watch student of nature was recently in Birkdale-park, Lancashire, and there ascertained that the cuckoo utters its cry at the rate of 720 times in an hour; the sparrow produces 700 chirps in the same period; and the lark passes 7,000 notes, or 116 per minute.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the meeting of the Crystal Palace Company held on Monday, a further capital of £250,000 was agreed to be raised in new shares, to be divided amongst the proprietors.

Upwards of 2000 dollars has been subscribed at New Orleans for the unfortunate passengers of the ship *William and Mary*, wrecked on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans.

The potatoe disease has made its appearance in the Isle of Thanet. It has commenced its destructive career at an unusually early period, and has attacked both the early and late varieties.

It was reported that rich mines of tin ore have been discovered in Victoria (Australia), by a Mr. Terry, who has forwarded specimens to England.

Captain Patey, of the *Amphion*, is progressing favourably towards recovery from his late severe accident.

On Sunday last five persons publicly renounced Roman Catholicism in St. James's Church, Latchford, Warrington, and were received into communion with the Church of England.

During the last few days a rather novel importation into Belfast port has taken place, consisting of a large quantity of potatoes from Spain. They are of excellent quality.

A correspondent in *The Builder* says it would be a great boon to the feelings of every true Englishman if the cowardly way of flogging horses over the eyes was not allowed; nearly half the cab and omnibus horses are blind from this disgraceful system.

At the head police-office, at Dublin, on Saturday last, Mr. George Birch, solicitor, was committed for trial at the next commission, on a charge of embezzeling £35,000, the property of Mrs. Sarah Kelly.

Two men, McCallum and Corner, taken into custody for having cut the rope by which a fellow-labourer, Donoghue, was descending the coal-pit, near Dalkeith, thereby causing his death, have been committed on a charge of murder.

On Monday the committee of the House of Lords threw out the Great Extramural Cemetery Interment Company's Bill, the object of which was to establish a cemetery at Willedean for metropolitan interment by railway.

A package has arrived from Hamburg, containing copies of scientific works, intended for presentation to the Royal and other learned societies in this country, and also for several scientific gentlemen of eminence. They were admitted free of duty.

On Thursday week, Jean Cumming, was convicted in the police-court at Aberdeen, for the twenty-third time, and sentenced to sixty days' confinement. The charges against this incorrigible stand thus—thiefs, 3; assaults, 5; malicious mischief, 6; breaches of the public peace, 9.

The City militia attended morning service on Sunday, at St. Paul's Cathedral. A great crowd assembled to witness the procession.

Immense damage has been done in Switzerland and Lombardy by the falling of torrents of rain and avalanches.

The deliveries of tea last week were 677,719 lb., being much smaller than in the preceding week.

A trout, of the grey species, was netted in Lochleven lately, the dimensions and weight of which were as follows:—Length, 28; girth, 15½ inches; weight, 9½ lb.; the breadth of the tail was 7½ inches.

A mother and daughter, named Meyer, were executed at Insterburg, on the 23rd ult., having been convicted of murder, under circumstances of extraordinary atrocity, on the persons of a Jew huckster and his son, a mere youth.

The new Westminster-bridge is to consist of seven flat arches upon stone piers. The estimated cost of removing the old one is £15,000; of building the new one, £150,000.

The *Melbourne Argus* is now printed by steam.

A Money-order Office, for issue only, has been opened at the House of Commons.

On Saturday morning last, a number of boxes and bags, containing letters, arrived by the *Melbourne* from Australia. The weight was twelve and a half tons. They were, in number, thirty boxes and 217 bags.

Dr. Arnold Ruge, the well-known refugee, is delivering a course of lectures at Willis's Rooms on the German literature of the last hundred years.

Mr. Cobden is stated to have taken a lease of mines in Wales, from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

It is understood that, in consequence of the great pressure of public business, Parliament will not be prorogued until after the 20th of August.

At St. Petersburg, on the morning of the 22nd ult., there were 438 cholera patients under treatment. During the day 67 new cases were declared, with 48 cured to 29 deaths.

The Leeds petition for closing public-houses on Sundays has received a large amount of support. Already 17,360 names have been subscribed.

The Rev. Moore Macintosh (Curate of Burton-upon-Trent) was accidentally drowned on the 28th ult., when bathing at the Naiors' Hole, Sandycombe, Dublin.

The Count Funin, Minister of Justice in Russia, accompanied by the Countess and family, has arrived at the baths of Ems Nassa, from Paris, for the season.

A new petition in bankruptcy was on Wednesday adjudicated against Lord Huntingtower, to which his Lordship's surrender was received.

The town-clerk of Brecknock, Mr. R. T. Watkins, has been appointed chief clerk of the Brecknock County Court, in the place of Mr. Lewis Morris, who has retired.

A man named Edward Key died in St. George's Hospital on Wednesday: he had slipped down through treading on a piece of orange-peel, and fractured his leg.

Catherine Hayes left Panama on the 9th ult., in the mail steamer *Lima*, for a professional tour through the principal cities in South America, previous to her return to the United States.

The Tir Cantonal, or Rifle Festival of Ticino, commenced at Lugano, on the 24th ult., with great solemnity. The weather was beautiful. The number of shots fired on the first day was 13,000.

The *Templar*, from Sydney, New South Wales, has arrived with 10,000 ounces of gold, value about £40,000. The *Stebonheat* left Melbourne on the 6th of April, for London, with 46,000 ounces, value about £184,000.

Two very eligible estates—one at Sutton, and another at Walhampton—have been recently purchased for distribution among the members of the City of London and Counties Freehold Land Society.

By a return just printed, we learn that, from 1847 to March, 1852, loans to £38,044 7s. 11d. have been made for public works in Ireland.

By decree of the Emperor, the duty of 2s. per ton on French vessels leaving the ports of France is abolished.

The prize of the *spécial concours* opened last year by the French Academy for the best work on the life and works of Menander, has been awarded to M. Guizot, son of the ex-Minister, and M. Benoit, aegregie of the Faculty of Letters.

Letters from Holland state that the harvest promises to be abundant should no unforeseen calamity take place to injure the growing crops.

A deputation, to present a memorial for a repeal of the Malt-tax and Hop-duties, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

His Majesty the King of Hanover has been pleased to bestow upon Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, the blind dramatist, the Royal Medal of the Arts and Sciences. It may be remembered that, shortly before his Majesty's accession to the throne, Mr. Moncrieff dedicated to the Prince a collection of his published plays.

June was distinguished for its great cloudiness and humidity; for many days the sun was not seen, and the nights were unusually dark and cloudy, especially about the time of the solstice.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, returned to Brussels on Tuesday last, from the camp at Beverloo, and left the same day for Laken.

The value of clocks imported in the month ending the 5th ult. was £7,934, and the value of watches in the same period, £12,754.

A letter from Genoa says:—"Several persons have offered to proceed to Turkey to fight against the Russians, but the Consul of Turkey has not yet received any instructions on the point."

The following is the number of emigrants who have embarked from Dublin, during the last quarter:—For the United States, 515; Canada, 1,038.

It is stated that credits lately opened in London in favour of a member of the family of the Emperor Nicholas, who was expected to have visited England in the course of the present summer, were withdrawn on Monday, the visit having been abandoned.

There is now at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, a pair of "well-developed alligators," the largest ten feet in length. They are placed in the open air, and disport themselves freely on the surface, or on the bank of their pond whenever the sun shines brightly.

Mr. Loynes, an old gentleman of Birmingham, has died in a hot bath at Droitwich: he turned on the hot-water tap, and seems to have fainted, and consequently he was scalded to death.

On Monday, Mr. Henry Muggeridge was chosen Alderman of Castle Bayard ward without opposition.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Hanover-square Rooms with their presence on Monday night, which, by command, had been set apart for an extra concert, in consequence of the Queen having been unable to be present at the seventh programme. The Royal amateurs, with their well-known taste and tact, selected a scheme which came within reasonable limits, opening with Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and followed by the dramatic "Egmont" overture of Beethoven; the animated and picturesque symphony in A, No. 7, by the same master-mind; the whole wound up with Weber's "Euryanthe" overture. The vocal gleanings were confined to the declamatory eloquence of Viardot, in Handel's "Return, O God;" to the charm of Gardoni's voice, in Mehul's "A peine au sortir," from "Joseph;" to the artistic skill displayed by Madame Castellan and Gardoni, in Costa's elegantly-scored duettino from his opera "Don Carlos," "Questa volta;" and by Viardot, Castellan, and Gardoni, in the noble trio from Mozart's "Idomeneo." The execution of the above-mentioned works was everything that might be anticipated from the Philharmonic band and their conductor. The directors have thus brought to a glorious conclusion a season which has been unprecedented for the amount of interest and novelty both in production and revival; the most remarkable event in the first category being the advent of Berlioz and his compositions—a triumph of enlightened policy over narrow-minded and bigoted views, which will mark an epoch in the annals of art-progress in this country. It was equally politic and just on the part of the direction, to introduce to the notice of the subscribers the works of Dr. Schumann and of Gade; and, by a perseverance in thus enabling our connoisseurs to judge fairly of continental reputations, the public will eventually be disposed to listen with more favour to the productions of our own composers, whose turn, by the way, will come much more rapidly by displaying liberality than by exhibiting intolerance.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The fourth and last concert of the season took place last Saturday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Lucas; the leader of the band being M. Sainton. The principal instrumental displays were by Miss Fox and Mr. Arthur O'Leary, in piano-forte works by Hummel and Bach; Mr. M. Clementi, in a violin solo by Kalliwoda; and Mr. Cheshire, in a harp solo by Parish Alvars. The pupils, past and present, of the institution contributed an overture, "The Student's Dream," by Mr. Brinley Richards; an overture, by Mr. Cousins; an overture, by Mr. O'Leary; and songs and concerted pieces, by Miss Jane Finch, Miss A. B. Spratt, Miss G. Rowe, Mr. W. Lovell, Mr. Phillips, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. B. Gilbert. The singers were—Misses Jackson, B. Street, Murie, A. Dolby, Freeman, Buckland, Hughes; Messrs. Blake and Bolton. The concert was one of the best entertainments ever yet given by the Academy, both as regards composition and execution.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

One of the most interesting and remarkable matinées of the season was that of Sterndale Bennett, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Monday, at which he played pianoforte works by J. S. Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, with consummate skill, taste, and delicacy,

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The poem of "Faust," on Wednesday, was connected with an inferior cast, in consequence of Devrient's indisposition. The part of Faust was undertaken by Dessoir; while Mephistopheles fell to the lot of Herr Engelen, who played it but respectably. We were, however, compensated by the character of Gretchen being admirably impersonated in Fraulein Fuhr—an actress charmingly simple in her style, and of uncommon promise.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Talfourd has brought out at this theatre another Shaksperian tragedy, and furnished Mr. Robson with another opportunity for illustrating his peculiar style of burlesque. "Shylock; or, the Merchant of Venice Preserved," is the title of the new piece, which, like its predecessors, abounds in recondite puns.

Mr. Talfourd has been exceedingly fortunate in getting this better acted than any of his previous productions. Mr. Robson's genius is unique. In Macbeth his burlesque was an exaggeration of the ideal of the character; his Shylock simply reduces the Jew to a Holywell-street type, and then trusts the rest to the natural development of passion. In this way, many of his bursts are truly tragic, and might have done credit to Edmund Kean in his best days. The coincidence is so striking as almost to tempt us to a disquisition on the affinity between burlesque and tragedy. Is there, after all, but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous?

SURREY.

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" has been a great hit at the above English lyric establishment. The opera has been mounted with remarkable care as to the musical ensemble, and the *mise en scène* is splendid. Miss Romer's Alice has been long known as one of her best assumptions—vocal and histrionic. Her acting in the cavern scene, at the Cross, is admirable. There is much merit in Miss Lowe's Isabella; and the Robert of Travers and the Rambaldo of Mr. C. Romer are carefully sustained. The Bertram of Drayton is quite an important feature in this cast.

HAYMARKET.—Miss Katherine Bell, announced as a pupil of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, appeared on Tuesday as a débutante, in the character of Julia, in the "Hunchback." The result was unsatisfactory.

ADELPHI.—"The Camp at Chobham" furnishes the title to an agreeable *pièce de circonstance* at this house.

OHELLO IN DRESDEN.—In the Dresden theatre, a few nights ago, when Ira Aldridge was acting as Othello, Desdemona was presented in the last scene in a real bed, having on real night-clothes. The ladies were greatly shocked, and scarcely ventured to look any further at the proceedings of the Moor. Some cried, some fainted, some left the theatre; others looked up with becoming loyalty to the Royal box, and seeing that her Gracious Majesty never took off her eyes one instant from the interesting negro, they managed to follow her example.—*Dresden Paper.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

A very scanty supply of sport, and a thin attendance of company. The weather was warm and sunny.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Petrel, 1. Cheddar, 2.

July Stakes.—Marsyas, 1. Mirabeau, 2.

Match, £50.—G. by Dromedary, 1. Cavan, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The sport was short, but interesting; the race for the Handicap Plate—for which, by-the-by, only Newmarket horses ran—producing a dead heat. The attendance of company was thinner than on the previous day.

Town Plate.—Nutpecker, 1. Nervous, 2.

Handicap Plate.—A dead heat between Sharavogue and Musician. Sharavogue afterwards walked over.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mary, 1. F by Paragon, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Chorus, 1. Waverley, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mirabeau, 1. Conmore and Hazelnut a dead heat for second.

£50 Plate.—Dear Me, 1.

Chesterfield Stakes.—Spinaway, 1. Brother to Mountain Deer, 2.

Handicap Plate.—Scandal, 1.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Hazelnut, 1. Azael, 2.

WORCESTER SUMMER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Severn Stakes.—Octavia, 1. Osbaldeston, 2.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Balmoral, 1. Wave, 2.

Worcestershire Stakes.—Ianthe, 1. Missive, 2.

Tradesmen's Handicap.—Odiham, 1. Sleeping Partner, 2.

Selling Stakes.—Theorem, 1. Priam the Third, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Stakes.—Lady Vernon, 1. Chilton, 2.

Flying Stakes Handicap.—Le Juf, 1. Grief, 2.

Railway Handicap Stakes.—Warwick, 1. May-day, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Catesby colt, 1. Allington, 2.

Ladies' Plate.—Counsellor mare, 1.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Corby Castle Stakes was won by Garrulity.

The Grand Stand Plate was won by Agnes Wickfield.

The Cumbrian Hunters' Stakes was walked over for by John Dory.

A Maiden Plate of 50 sovs was won by Monckton.

THURSDAY.

Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Pitfall, 1. Solyman, 2.

Her Majesty's Plate.—Red Lion, 1. Guicowar, 2.

Lottery Stakes.—Lough Bawn, 1. Friars' Hall, 2.

LANCASTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Filly by Game Boy, 1. Sir Robert, 2.

Lancaster Cup.—Trifé, 1. Allegro, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

9 to 2 agst Goorkah (taken) | 20 to 1 agst The Alp (taken)

GOODWOOD STAKES.

9 to 1 on the field. | 29 to 1 agst Vindex (taken) | 20 to 1 agst Trifé (taken)

ST. LEGER.

7 to 1 agst Sittingbourne (taken)

DERBY, 1854.

20 to 1 agst Prince Arthur (taken) | 25 to 1 agst Dervish (taken)

IRON SHILLINGS AND SOVEREIGNS.—By applying a small pocket magnet to a counterfeit coin of the above kind, it is instantly attracted, and may thus be lifted up from a table; whereas genuine coins are unaffected. A delicately-suspended magnetic needle will be found a still more sensitive indicator.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great abundance and low value of money, the large arrivals of bullion from Australia and elsewhere, and the activity in all branches of our home and foreign trade, have, in a great measure, counteracted the influence which the somewhat warlike tone of our advices from the East would otherwise have had upon the national and other securities. Since we last wrote a full average business has been transacted in Consols, the prices of which, though they have rapidly fluctuated, have been fairly supported. The leading quotation for the Three per Cents, for the Account, has been 97½ to 98. On Monday Bank Stock was done at 229½; the Three per Cent Reduced marked 98½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101½ to 102½; Long Annuities, 1860, 5 13-16½; India Bonds, 28s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. prem.; and Consols, for Account, 97½ to 98. Prices were a shade higher, both on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the market was flat. The Three per Cents were done 97½ to 98½, closing at 97½ 98. After business hours, owing to report that the Earl of Aberdeen had left the Cabinet, the price went down to 97½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents marked 101 to 101½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 98½ to 98½. Bank Stock was heavy, at 228½; and India Stock, 256½; Exchequer Bills were 1s. to 4s.; and India Bonds, 28s. prem.

The Board of Trade returns, for the month ending on the 5th of June, are very favourable. As compared with the same month last year, they show an increase in the value of the shipments of £1,187,558. The aggregate value of our exports during the first five months of 1853 has been £5,093,824, against £27,780,236 in the like period in 1852; showing an increase of £7,313,528, or 264 per cent.

The imports of bullion have amounted to £632,000 from Australia, £200,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.; and 766,000 dollars from New York. The shipments to the Continent have not been large; but £32,000, chiefly in silver, has been forwarded to the East.

The public are now in the receipt of the dividends upon the Three per Cent Consols.

Money has been very abundant in the Stock Exchange, and advances have been made upon Government securities as low as two per cent. In Lombard-street, first-class acceptances have been done at three per cent.

During the present quarter, upwards of £600,000 will be invested in Stock, on account of the Sinking Fund for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been tolerably firm. The last packet brought only 21,000 dollars for the Mexican dividends. The accounts from the capital are very unfavourable as regards the interests of the bond-holders. We understand that £201,000, as the net produce of the guano

sales, has been handed over to the Peruvian agent in London. This sum will be retained to pay the interest upon the debt. The amount required for the dividend is £20,000, consequently there is a large sum at the agent's disposal, which will, possibly, be used in the shape of a sinking fund. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99 to 100; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; the New Five per Cents (small), 103; Mexican, 26½ to 27½; Russian Five per Cents, 116½ to 117½; Sardinian, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½ to 46½; the New Deferred, 22½; Passive, 5½; Certificates, 5½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 95½; Greek Bonds, Red, 9½; ditto, Blue, 8½; Cuba, 102½.

The average weekly circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending on the 11th of June was £6,759,463, being a decrease compared with the preceding return of £247,695. Compared with the corresponding period in 1852, the increase is £444,066.

A steady business has been doing in Miscellaneous Shares, the value of which has ruled steady. Australasia Bank have marked 78 to 80; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 9½; London Joint-stock, 23½; National of Ireland, 24 ex div.; Oriental Bank Corporation, 49½ to 50½; South Australia, 47; Union of Australia, 76½ to 79; Australian Agricultural, 68 to 71; British American Lands, 69; Canada, 68; Crystal Palace, 7½ to 8½; Ditto, of France, 1 p.m.; General Steam Navigation, 32; Netherlands Land, 3½; North British Agricultural Loan, 1½; Ditto, New, 3½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6½ to 7½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77 to 76; Ditto, New, 39½ to 38½; Van Diemen's Land, 17½; South Australian Land, 41; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 4½ to 5½; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 90; Alliance Marine, 50; County, 12½; Globe, 15½; Imperial Fire, 33½; Imperial Life, 19½; Law Life, 56; do, Fire, 4½; Pelican, 45; Provident Life, 41; Rock Life, 9 to 8½; Royal Exchange, 23½; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 73½; Kent, 8½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 115½ to 116; Canada 5 per cent bonds, 103; do, 6 per cent do., 116½; do, 114½ ex. div.; City Navigation, 32; Hudson's Bay, 224; Royal Mail Steam, 74.

The market for Railway Shares has ruled tolerably firm. In prices we have no material change to notice. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 67½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 48; Eastern Counties, 12½; Eastern Union, Class A, 11½; Ditto, B and C, 8½; East Lancashire, 72; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 28; Great Northern, 85½; Ditto, B Stock, 124½; Great Western, 88½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; London and Blackwall, 82; London and North-Western, 114½; London and South-Western, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Midland, 70½; North British, 15½; North Staffordshire, 12½; North and South-Western, 115½; South-Eastern, 26½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 112½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103; York and North Midland H. and S. Purchase, 10½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—South Staffordshire, 8½; Buckinghamshire, 102.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 108; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent Stock, 15; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 20½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 38½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 128½; Ditto, Five per Cent Redeemable, at ten per cent premium, 112½; Great Western Redeemable, at Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 106; Ditto Irredeemable, Four per Cents, 104; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, 155½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6 Shares, 3½; North British, 115½; South-Eastern, 26½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 112½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103; York and North Midland H. and S. Purchase, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 7; Grand Junction of France, 10½; Grand Trunk Canada Shares and Bonds, 9; Luxembourg, 4½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Madras, 9½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; Upper India Scrip, 3½ premium; Zealand, 6½; Mining Shares have been tolerably firm. On Thursday, Australasian were done at 1½; Australian, 2½; Colonial Gold, 2; Lake Bathurst, ½; Mexican and South American, 7½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Porth Phillip, ¾; South Australia, ½.

DEATHS.

At Castle Bellingham, Ireland, on the 29th June, Mrs. Taylor, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Milliken, Renfrewshire, Lady Milliken Napier, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Bridport Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. M. Lee, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Evercreech House, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. C. W. A. Napier, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Rutland-square, Dublin, the wife of E. B. Roch, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Boreford-street, Walworth, the wife of the Rev. Francis F. Statham, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Walworth, of a daughter.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 29.
Royal Artillery: Second Capt. T. Knox to be Capt., vice Innes; First Lieut. W. M. King to be Second Capt., vice Knox; Second Lieut. C. E. Torriano to be First Lieut., vice King. Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: H. Percival, vice Waller; G. J. Young, vice Purcell; H. T. Arbutnot, vice A. C. Johnson; R. Biddulph, vice Le Mesurier; Wm. Stirling, vice Elliott; P. E. Hill, vice Stirling; A. Walsham, vice Phillips; S. J. M. Maxwell, vice Pickering; C. L'Estrange, vice Johnson.

Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. C. G. Gordon to be Second Lieut. Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with temporary rank: J. F. D. Donnelly, vice Elphinstone; J. E. Corves, vice Cumberland; T. G. Lowry, vice Luard; W. M. Somerville, vice Philpotts; A. De Courcy Scott, vice Fyers; C. L. A. O'Grady, vice Creake.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 25.

Royal Marines: Second Lieut. R. Johns to be First Lieut., vice J. J. D. Barclay.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WALLACE, late of Calcutta, now residing at Gordon's Hotel, Covent-garden, tailor. W. JONES, Kentish-buildings, Southwark, hop-merchant and tea-dealer. J. H. GIBBONS, Wood-street, Cheapside, straw hat warehouseman. C. GAHAGAN, Paddington green, coach builder. J. GRAY, Wolverhampton, currier. E. HARRIS, Merthyr Tydfil, pawnbroker. W. BRADSHAW, Birmingham, builder. O. MORRIS, Plymouth, boot and shoemaker. J. G. LOCKETT, Manchester, merchant.

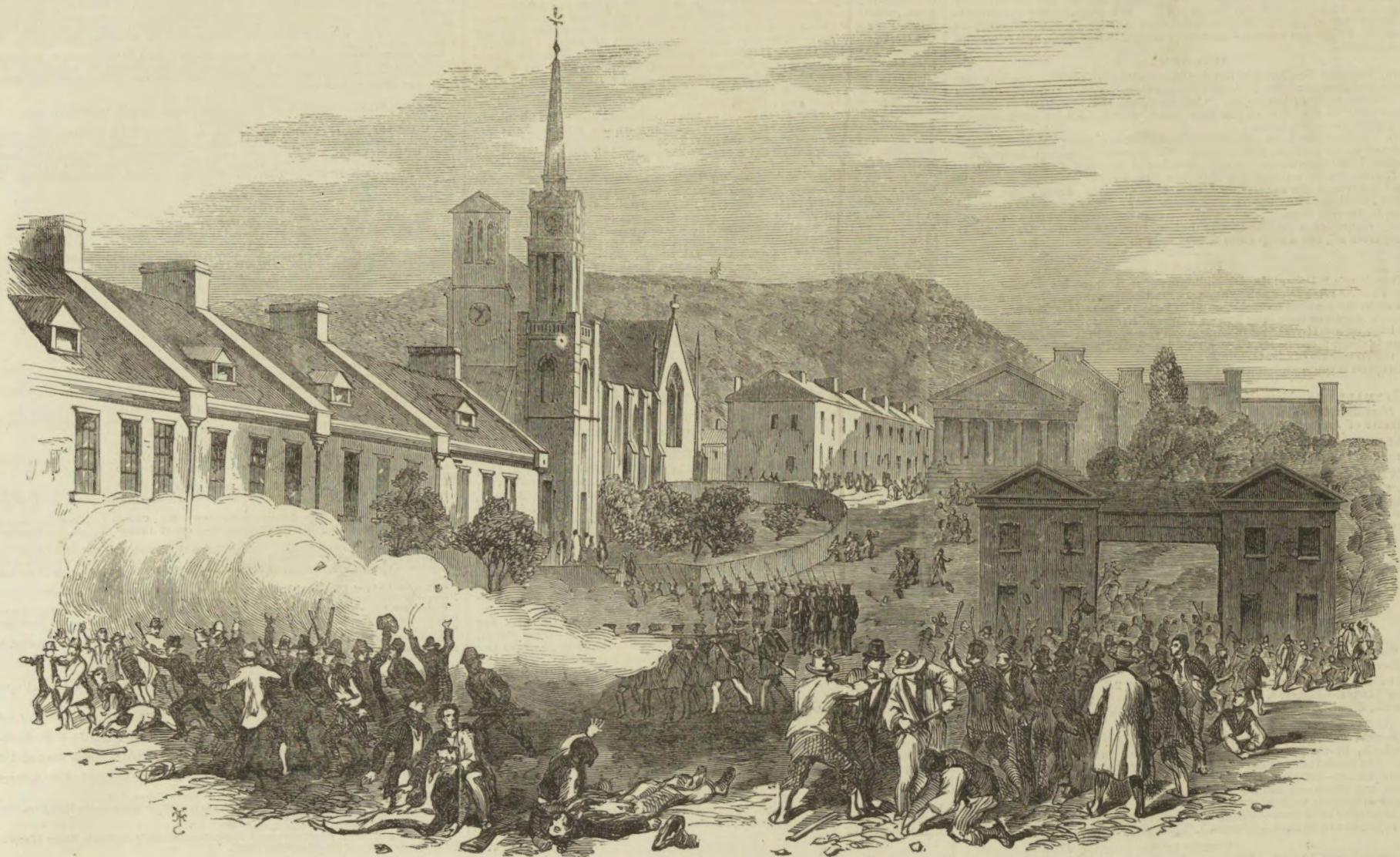
TUESDAY, JULY 5.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 30.

Royal Marines: C. J. D. Napier to be Second Lieut.; W. L. Timmott to be Second Lieut.

BANKRUPTS.

F. THOMSON, late of Berners-street, Oxford-street, and of West-end, Hampstead, silvered glass ware manufacturer. J. R. VIVIAN, of Chesham, and of Stonehouse, Devonshire, coal merchant. C. J. EGAN, High



"GAVAZZI RIOT," AT MONTREAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

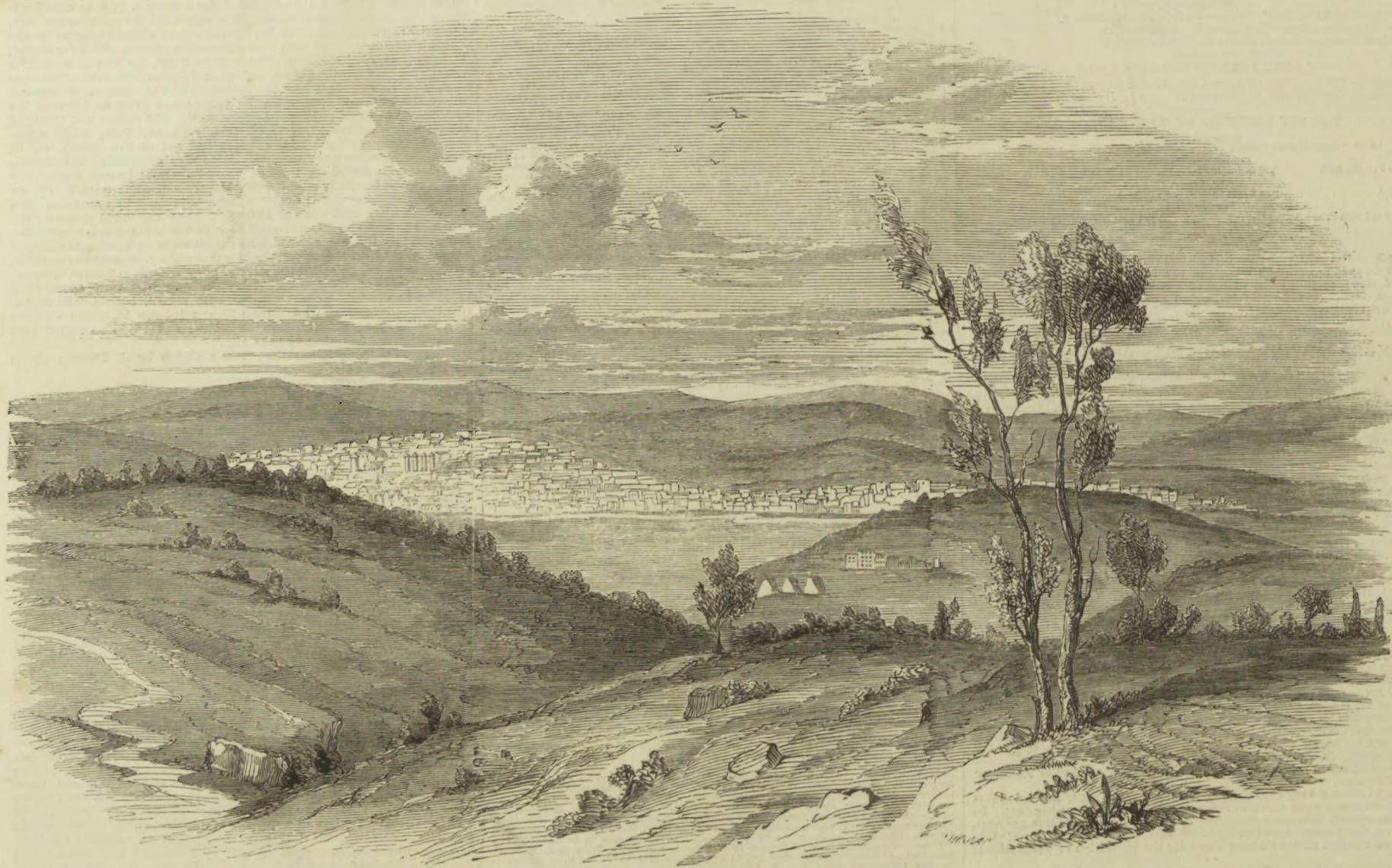
The town, however, has since flourished, and its streets have become every year more numerous, and filled with busy traders.

By the stipulations of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were occupied by the Russian troops until the payment of the expenses of the war with Turkey. General Kisself was invested with the command of the army of occupation, and the government of the principalities; and from this period, according to the Russian accounts, the moral and social regeneration of Moldavia and Wallachia commenced. Situated on the confines of Europe and of Asia, these two provinces had been for many centuries exposed to invasion and devastation, and deprived of the advantages of peaceful and regular government. In the year 1835, Constantinople was threatened by Ibrahim Pacha, and the Porte implored the aid of Russia. Kisself, who was then at Jassy, was chosen to command the army, which was to proceed by land to the assistance of that capital, while the fleet of the Black Sea advanced under the direction of Count Orloff. The treaty concluded at St. Petersburg in 1834, stipulated for the evacuation of the Russian troops, and the installation of the Hospodars. The first Hospodar, or Sovereign of Moldavia, was Prince

Stourdza, who owed his position to election, and laboured to put in practice the laws of government originated by Count Kisself. For these particulars relative to Moldavia and its capital, we are indebted to the "Travels of M. Demidoff in Southern Russia and the Crimea," in two volumes, just published, in an elegant form, at an opportune moment, by Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street.

Mr. Urquhart pointed out years ago, the danger which Wallachia, Servia, and the whole of Turkey ran from the ambitious projects of Russia. Nor is it now for the first time that travellers have observed the attempts of Russia to undermine the fidelity of the subjects of the Sultan professing the religion of the Greek Church, by the claim of supremacy and protection, and the corruption of an ignorant priesthood. By the Treaty of Akermann, Bessarabia was given up to Russia, and with it the command of the mouth of the Danube. Still more recently Russia extended her protection, under the plea of similarity of religion, to the other two provinces, and obtained a declaration of their independence from the Porte, in which Russia and Turkey were named as protecting powers. Moldavia and Wallachia were, by this act, allowed to elect their own princes, to vote

and levy their own taxes, and to govern themselves, provided that nothing were done contrary to the interests of the protecting powers. Mr. Paget, in his interesting work "Hungary and Transylvania," asserts that, from the moment this act was signed, Russia has never ceased to endeavour to extend her own influence, and destroy that of Turkey in these provinces; and for several years they have appeared to be in danger of falling into her hands. Bessarabia can only be valuable to Russia because it gives her the command of the mouth of the Danube, and tends to make the Black Sea a Russian lake. Far-sighted men have said, that whenever Russia wished to prepare the way for future conquests in the south of Europe, she would take possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, as the high road to Constantinople. These countries have no force which would enable them to resist her invading army a single day. Besides being the pathway for future conquests; there are other reasons why Russia should covet these two principalities: for, while the population number about 1,500,000 souls, the two countries are rich in productions, and fruitful in resources. The land is of the richest quality, and the climate extremely favourable for production.



JASSY, THE CAPITAL OF MOLDAVIA.